Great Republican Newspaper. DOLLAR WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE BEST PAPER POR THE JARMER, MECHANIC,
BANKER, MERCHANT,
POLITICIAN, FAMILY. PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Twenty Weeklies for \$20, Postage Paid.

while THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a Republican semaper, and contributed as much as any other in the United States to the success of its party, it always independent and fearless in the expression of its views, and alms to be right rather than artisen; and while holding party high it holds the country higher.

GENERAL CHARACTER.

GENERAL CHARACTER.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the bour of going to press. Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WHEKLY THERUNE IS a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as THE DALLY TRIBUKE, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely printed matter, and as a Family Newspaper, and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished, postage paid.

by cars to Calvary.
25th inst., at 605 Jac., auddenly, of heart dis-

EDICAL.

BENERAL SALE SECOND-HAND

oves, ouschold Goods, al Merchandise, Furniture, Etc., Etc. GRAPHER'S STOCK, Picture etc., etc., POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

ale of all First-Class

ITURE

H, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock

higan-av. & Jackson-st.

rnished Hotel

USSELS CARPETS,

PS EOPMS, est Rooms, Ladies' Parlors, and Dining Rooms,

the best manner; Hair , Spring Beds,

TEL MIRRORS

ND LAUNDRY.

e, Crockery, &c. this French China Par-Gold, used but a few

OMEROY & CO.,

Wabash-av.

1. 27, at 9} o'clock, rockery, in open lots,

Walnut Bedstead and Be-bies, Mattrases, Wardrobes, Cases, Easy Chairs, Brussell Show Cases, etc. 1015 4 CO., Auctioneers.

ULAR SATURDAY SALE

TTURE, PETS, STOVES,

0% o'clock, at 118 and 120

MERY.

ddress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, III. WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

CORNER MONROE & CANAL-STS.

Wrought Iron Pipe,

HEATING COILS & RADIATORS,

Brass Goods, Fittings, Pumps, Cast Iron Sinks, &c., &c. CLOTHING.

2,000

PHOTOGRAPHS. P. P. BLISS.

His last and best Photographs were taken by Gentile,

103 State-st., where they are for sale; any size, with autograph. Also, portraits of Mrs. Bliss. Will soon publish portraits of Moody and Sankey. DR. M'CHESNEY'S

MEDICAL BATH,

deficated Vapor, Baths.
Will spen to-day noon and hereafter be open
on 8 a. mutil 9 p. m. Entrance 36 Monroet., next door to Cobb's Library.



LOUCATIONAL. SHOP HELLMUTH COLLEGES. LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA,
dithe highest intellectual and Christian edu
a to the sons and daughters of gentlemen a

HELLMUTH CULLEGE (BOYS). HELLEUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

S350 per annum.

Reduction to clergymen. Yearly scholarships on tradinantageous terms.

Principal and Chaplain—Rev. H. F. DARNELL, D.

HIGHLAND HALL. A Collegiste Institute for Ladies. oring session opens Feb. 7, with excellent facilities the iducation of Young Ladles in Music. Art., and the session of Appay for particulars to EDWARD WES-Illenbane Fark. Ill.

Mattery School of Midwifery.

Midwifery Discases of Women Committee of DAMAGED CLOTHING.

FIRE. FIRE.

hing, Slightly Damaged by Water, he has tre of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. orth of Men's and Boys' Pine Clothing to be miser's value, which is 50 per cent below tale to continue from day to day till closed 8 BOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

STOVE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO RENT.

Store 116 South Clark-st.

Store 120 South Clark-st.

Room 43 Exchange Building. TO RENT.

The building 207 and 208 Monros-st., el ther whole or in part, to suit tenanta. It is in close proximity to J. V. Farwell & Co., C. P. Kellogg & Co., and other well-known firms, and is a very desirable location for business, esteam elevator, &c., and will be renied very reasonably to desirable parties. For further information call on MkAits, BATES & CO., No. 230 South Water-st.

FOR RENT.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO

LACKAWANNA COAL

Main Office: 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

COAL est market rates.

B. I. HITCHCOCK & CO.

40 LaSalle-

. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., alers in Window Glass and Importers of 266 & 268 North Clark-st.

BELIGIOUS. GOSPEL MEETING

TABERNACLE,

Sunday, Jan. 28, at 4 p. m. CONDUCTED BY WHITTLE and STEBBINS. Subject-- "REDEMPTION."

"MY REDEEMER." FINANCIAL.

DIME

7 PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 7½; \$5,000 at 8; \$2,000 at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-100 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT

and 8 per cent loans on approved city real estate made by FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

PROPOSALS.

CONVICT LABOR. COMMISSION ERS' OFFICE JOLUET, JSR. 12, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners of the fillinois State Fenitentiary up to 2 o'clock p. m., Feb. 18, 1877. For the Labor of the Hundred (100) Convictoded and adapted to most any kind of labor, and shee-booled of them have been working with knitting turnished.

Contract to run not longer than eight years.
All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that contract and bond will be entered into if proposal is accepted.

For further particulars address the undersigned, or R. W. McCLAUGHIN, Warden at the Prison,

JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,

ROBERT D. NOLEMAN.

Commissioners lillnois State Prison.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

POR BALE, AT 60 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

FURS 20 Seal and Mink Sacques wil be sold at cost to close out the lot. These goods are of our own well-known make, and warranted.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE. \$100,000

of clear property. including fine Farming and ands, in Michigan; personal property, including a Wagons, etc.; \$10,000 in good first morteage to exchange for Chicago property; would assume to exchange for Chicago property; would assume the working of the Chicago property.

LUMBER.

Want to purchase a who's or half interest in a carry lumber yard, by a party thoroughly acquain that the business. Address, stating particulars, C.W. JAMES, 230 South Halisted St., Chicago

MACHINERY. New and Second-Hand Boilers for sale. Bepair work promptly done at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. ENTERPRISE BOILER AND IRON WORKS, 17, 14, and 21 Michigan-st. GENTLE PEACE.

This Condition Assured by the Joint Action of Congress.

The House Indorses the Arbitration Scheme by a Large Majority.

Recapitulation of the Steps Yet to Be Taken by Congress.

Both Houses Will Immediately Select Their Representatives on the Commission.

While the Four Judges Will Choose a Fifth from Their Number.

Analysis of the Vote on the Great Measure in the House.

Scenes and Incidents in That Body During the De-

The National Supreme Justices Person ally and Politically Considered.

That Lying Operator from Florida Convicted of Flat Perjury.

The South Carolina Supreme Court Disposes of the Electoral Question.

PEACE ASSURED.

PASSAGE OF THE ARBITRATION MEASURE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The peace bill assed the House about 6 o'clock this evening, by a vote of 191 ayes to 86 nays, considerably more than two-thirds. Thus the passage of the more than two-thirds. Inus the passage of the most important bill ever enacted by the American Congress is assured. There was no such remarkable parliamentary struggle over the bill as there was in the Senate. It has been apparas there was in the Senate. It has been apparent that the bill would pass the House by an overwhelming majority. The opposition was perhaps not less conscientious, carnest, and determined than in the Senate, but the odds were too great to warrant even a show of resistance, and the opposition was manly and patriotic enough to interpose no objection to a final vote beyond such as they considered necessary to insure the minority auitable time for sary to insure the minority suitable time for debate. It must be said to the credit of those who opposed the bill that they

and did not resort to the parliamentary tactic by which, had they been so disposed, they could have delayed the passage beyond the time designated in the bill for the organization of the

SAVINGS

Charlered by the Congon investment certificates in sums of \$100 and multiples at 6 per cent semi-annually. Negotiates loans on Illinois farm mortgages.

BANK,

The scene in the House was the most notable of the session. The House reconvened at 10 o'clock. The debate continued from that hour until 5 o'clock, interrupted only by a technical adjournment at 12 o'clock and the Chaplain's prayer with which the legislative day of Friday began. The debate for the most part was PROSY AND DULL ENOUGH, but there were a few specches which command-

but there were a few specches which commanded attention partly by their intrinsic importance, and partly by their humor, and there were a few speakers who were listened to in profoundest silence more for the sake of the speakers themselves than on account of what they had to say. The galleries were a dense had to say. The galleries were a dense mass; the corridors were crowded, and behind the members' desks there was a narrow fringe of human faces. There were numerous allusions to the possibilities of a civil war should the bill fall, but it was noticeable that these apprehensions were generally deprecated by members from the South. Those seemed to fear war most, and spoke most of it, who had the least to do with the last one.

LAMAR'S SPEECH

LAMAR'S SPEECH
commanded universal attention, as all of his
speeches do. He found no trouble with the
constitutionality of the bill, and approved it
with earnestness and sincerity. There was a
little sensation when he wandered away from
the discussion of the bill to consider the relations of the Democratic party North and South
prior to the Rebellion. He denied that the
Southern. Democracy had expected aid from
the Democracy of the North, and said the the Democracy of the North, and said the Southern people had brought all their ills upon themselves, believing that they were fighting for a just, holy cause. They had learned the

for a just, holy cause. They had learned the lesson once for always.

HENRY WATTERSON, tired of exciting the passions of the people, appeared in the role of a pescemaker, and counseled support of the bill. He drew a doleful picture of the result if the bill should fail, yet even in that contingency be confessed to a disbelief in a civil war. By this confession he has shown the sincerity of his recent threats. His 100,000 unarmed Democrats have vanished into air.

Gen. Huribut called attention to the fact, which may be a very important one, that the grand tribunal is not authorized to consider the question raised by the House that Colorado is not a State.

not a State.

BEN HILL, OF GEORGIA,
made one of the sensations of the day in a tenminutes' speech. He referred to his apprehensions in the early part of the session, and expressed gratitude that they were no longer
founded. He believed that the passage of the
bill would remove all fears. He supported the
bill because it was constitutional, patriotic,
statesmanlike, and wise. Speaking of the South,
he referred with some pride to what he called he referred with some pride to what he called

he referred with some pride to what he called the proofs that his people are for peace and prosperity under the flag of an undivided country. He was congratulated for his speech, and congratulated still more a few moments afterwards when dispatches announcing his election to the Scoate were received. Hill, by his course this season, has won the respect of the House.

SONTER, OP OBIIO,

who has had to stand against tremendous pressure from his own State, favored the bill. He declared his belief in the election of Hayes, and also that the Vice-President should not count the vote. Foster says he is convinced that Mr. Hayes approves the bill. It has been unfortunate for Foster and other Republicans that the attitude of the Ohio delegation in Congress has led to the opinion that Hayes opposes it.

Biackburn, of Kentucky, made, the bombastic speech of the day. He would never, no, never, surrender the constitutional right which

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

arose, and he began to speak, the first words he has uttered since he took the oath. The House was silent; all eyes turned to him as to one who spoke with authority in Tilden's cause, but Field disappointed them; entered into no constitutional argument, and stated only that he believed the bill to be constitutional, patriotic,

and wise.

John Young Brown, of Kentucky, took directly opposite views from his colleague, the hard-headed Blackburn, and recognized in the bill a prospect of a peaceful solution of impending difficuties, and for the triumph of the Constitution.

THE FINAL STEPS.

BELECTION OF THE ARBITRATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—We are at the beginning of the end. It is certain that the bill to regulate the counting of the Electoral votes, which has passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote in each, will immediately receive the approval of the President, and be placed on the statute book. The next move will be the selection of the trip. President, and be placed on the statute book. The next move will be the selection of the tripartite tribunal in accordance with the requirements of the new law. Four partisan cancuses, have already been called, at which the teu Congressional members of the Commission will be selected, and their names will be reported by the Chairman of those cancuses to their respective Houses, three of the prevalent majority and two of the minority. The two Houses will then

BLECT THE PIVE GENTLEMEN thus named in each, and there can be no troub about this, unless it shall be insthe caucuse It is known that those Republican Senators wh have supported the bill are perfectly willing, not auxious, to have Mr. Morton serve on the Commission, and it is obvious that the Senator from Indiana does not desire to play an im-portant part under a statute which he has so

The caucus of the Honse Democrats may, it is rumored, in making their selections, throw overboard Payne and Knott, to avail themselves of the superior legal ability of Field and Tucker, but these family troubles can be doubtless amicably adjusted, and each party will under the companies of the Committee of the questionably be represented on the Committe by five of the ablest Congressmen.

THE FOUR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court, whose circuits are named in the bill, will also have to meet on Tuesday next and select a fifth Associate Justice, who will have the casting vote of the Commission. Mr. Justice Davis has been removed from the list of candidates by the Legislature of Illinois, which has transferred him from the bench to the curule chair in the Senate chamber, now occupied by Gen. Logan, as a Democrat Senator-elect, who will have immense Feders patronage in Illinois should Tilden become President. He can hardly be an impartia Judge, and is regarded as

OUT OF THE QUESTION. Judge Swayne is on terms of personal friend ship with both Tilden and Hayes, yet many think that he will be the Justice selected. Others regard Justice Bradley as having the

best chance.

The Commission having been filled, each one will impartially examine and consider all ques-tions submitted to it, and a true judgment giv-en thereon according to the Constitution and he laws. They will employ clerks and stenographers, and they will
MAKE THEIR OWN RULES,

one of which will prescribe whether the sessions will be public or private. They will also decide whether they will receive and consider the Elect-oral water to be submitted to them State by represented by counsel, who shall present the case with appropriate argument.

ONE SENSATIONAL SPECULATION as to the formation of the Senate branch of the rand Commission is that Conkling will not be grand Commission is that Conkling will not be chosen; that Edmunds will be elected as the positive friend of the bill; Howe, as representing the class who did not approve of the bill, but voted for it as a political necessity; and Morton, who as an active opponent of the measure from his position as Chairman of the Election Committee, and as the defender of the Southern State Governments, has complete command of the details of facts connected with the question. There is little qualit the the question. There is little doubt that

BAYABD AND THURMAN
will be chosen to represent the Democrats.
In the House the talk among Republicans is not as reassuring or easy as it is in the Senate.
The ultra Republican opponents of the bill in the House seem determined that no Republican member of the Joint Committee which framed member of the Joint Committee which framed the bill, and no one who voted for it, shall be the caucus' choice for members of the Grand Commission. Yet it will be hard for this class to maintain before the people that Garfield. Frye, and Townsend are better friends of the Republican party or less anxious to have Hayes successful than Hoar, McCrary, and Willard.

FINE POINTS.

The chief danger to Hayes lies, according to some, in the Oregon returns, and, according to others, in the Florida returns. There is not as others, in the Florida returns. There is not as much fear of the Louisiana vote, because it is believed that the legal powers and jurisdiction of the Returning Board in that State are unassallable; but it is not clear that the Florida Board did not travel outside of its authority. The Democrats will make a strong effort to have only two Hayes votes counted from Oregon, in order to make the results tie, and throw the election into the House. But Republicans do not believe that the Commission will be so unfair as to decide that Hayes loses a vote in Oregon on account of Watts' disqualification, knowing that the same rule will cost Tilden a vote in New Jersey, another in Virginia, and a vote in New Jersey, another in Virginia, and a third in Missouri, could the cases in those States be reached. The Commission cannot apply the rule to the ineligible Democratic Electors because there are no double returns from those States, and it might not therefore in institute apply it to Creen case. justice apply it to the Oregon case.

from those States, and it might not therefore in justice apply it to the Oregon case.

The MEASURE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The bill of the Joint Committee for counting the Electoral vote has been already enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the Senate, and will be signed by the President pro tem. as soon as the Senate meets to-morrow, this body having adjourned until 11 o'clock for the purpose of having the bill signed and transmitted to the President as soon as possible. After being signed by Mr. Ferry, it will be transferred to the House, where it will be transferred to the House, where it will be transferred to the House, where it will be it to the President by noon to-morrow for his approval. If he signs it the Joint Convention of both Houses will meet in the hall of the House on Thursday next for the purpose of counting the Electoral votes.

THE FINIS.

A cancus of Republican members of the House of Representatives will be held to-morrow morning, and a cancus of Democratic members Monday evening. These canceness are for the purpose of selecting five members of the House to represent that body on the Commission provided by the Electoral Count bill. Three of the members will be Democratic Senators will also hold separate cancenes perhaps to-morrow for a similar purpose. Three Republicans and two Democratics are to be elected as members of the Commission.

Associate Justices Clifford, Miller, Strong, and Field, designated by the bill, will on Tuesday next select another Associate Justice as the fifth judicial member of the Commission.

the House might have, and talked of the possi-bilities of war.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the tall form of

SOME OF ITS PECULIARITIES.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—The vote on the Electoral bill in some of the States was very peculiar. In Maine, the Republicans, with the exception of Burleigh, followed Blaine in voting no. In New Hampshire, on the contrary, the exception of Burleigh, followed Blaine in voting no. In New Hampshire, on the contrary, the Republicans in the House voted may, while the Senators voted aye. In Vermont the entire Republican delegation in the House voted nay, while the Senators voted for the bill. In Massachusetts all the Republicans voted aye, except Gen. Banks. In Rhode Island both Senators approved the bill, while both Representatives opposed it. The following is an analysis of the votes of

THE PRINCIPAL WESTERN STATES:

Ohio-Foster alone voted for the bill, while
the following opposed it: Danford, Garfield,
Lawrence, Monroe, Van Vorbes, and Wood-

worth.

Jour-McCrary, one of the members of the Committee which proposed the bill, had with him McDill, Oliver, Wilson, and Sampson, while the following opposed: Kasson, Pratt, and Tufts. Kasson's vote excited some comment. because from his conversation it had been expected that he would support the bill.

Indiana—Only two Republicans voted for the bill, while the rest followed Morton in opposing it. Cason would also have voted no, but for his absence while burying his child.

Michigan—The Michigan delegation had a cancus this morning for the purpose of endeavoring to secure united action.

TO OPPOSE THE BILL.

This movement was an impertinence in view of

This movement was an impertinence in view of the fact that Willard was one of the members of the Committee which reported the bill, but Conger has taken occasion on the floor of the House to claim that Willard is not a Republican, House to claim that Willard is not a Republican, and seemed inclined to act upon that assumption in the caucus. The motion was made that the delegation should vote a unit against the bill. This was carried in caucus of the delegation by one majority, but when the vote was taken it appeared that there was one majority in the delegation.

in the delegation

IN PAVOR OF THE BILL.

The following was the Michigan vote: Yeas—Bradley, Willard, Williams, and Potter. Nays—Hubbell, Waldron, and Conger.

Illinois—Campbell, Greenback Independent, voted with the Democrats for the bill. Not a single Republican from Illinois voted for the bill. The following voted against it: Burchard, Cannon, Fort, Henderson, Huribut, and Whiting.

Wisconsin—The stepublican delegation was cold excited the bill, the votes stording. New Years at the latest and the statest the bill, the votes stording.

THE FINAL ANALYSIS

Of the vote shows: Democrats voting aye, 159
Democrats voting nay, 18; Republicans voting aye, 32; Republicans voting nay, 68.
In the Senate the majority of the Republicans voted for the bill. In the House the context is

trary is true.

The Republican Representatives who voted against the bill may be classified somewhat as follows: First, active Republican politicians who have followed the lead of Sherman and Morton in the Senate, who believe the Democrats are as public enemies, and ought to be kep

AT ALL HAZARDS.

Some had constitutional scruples against the bill, but the dominant motive in nearly all was probably a hatred of all compromises, a belief in Gov. Hayes' election, and a conviction that the duty of the hour is to make use of the asserted power of the President of the Senate, backed by the power of the National Administration, to count him in. Some were SEGRETLY IN PAYOR OF THE MEASURE.

SECRETLY IN PAVOR OF THE MEASURE.

future was to oppose it, so that, should its operations not result in confirming Gov. Hayes' election, they could say that they foresaw such trivance of a Commission. This class in the Senate was represented by Blaine, Simon Cameron, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Sargent, and Sherman. In the House their following was and Sherman. In the House their following was much larger numerically.

Second, the Southern Republicans, native and carpet-baggers, white and black. Their motives were in Morton's leadership, the belief that Gov. Hayes ought to be inaugurated, and all opposition suppressed by

THE MAILED HAND OF POWER,

and dread of the possible incoming of Gov. Til-den as a certain loss to them of all influence and

and dread of the possible incoming of Gov. Tilden as a certain loss to them of all influence and official place and patronage. This class in the Senate comprised Bruce, Conover, Clayton, Dorsey, Hamilton, Patterson, and West. In the House they were more numerous.

Third, those who had conscientious and constitutional scruples against the bill.

The Republicans who voted for the bill may be divided into those who believe a compromise essential to the safety of the country, and who did not like the plan, but took it as the only feasible one, and those who liked neither the compromise idea nor the particular scheme presented, but who thought it would be

APATAL MISTAKE

for their party to reject the bill. Probably the analysis might be made of the Democratic affirmative vote, but it would not be easy to make an exact classification of either party by name. One peculiarity of the House vote was the very evident influence of Senators over their State delegations in the House. This was especially noticeable in Ohio, Indiana, and Maine. The influence of Morton and Sherman was undoubtedly felt throughout the House, particularly among the active Republican politicians, who have conscientious convictions that Hayes is elected, and the constitutional bellef that the President of the Senate has the right to count the votes. Senator Cameron's influence was very strongly marked in the Pennsylvania delegation. They believed with him that it was a trick to elect Tilden. There undoubtedly lecause they thought that Hayes' silence warranted them in believing that he opposed it.

THE JUSTICES.

TREONALLY AND POLITICALLY.

Citestand Herald.

The Conference plan for counting the Electoral votes names four Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court as members of the Commission to settle dispated cases, and makes it the duty of these four to choose a fifth from the other Assistant Justices. The Chief Justice is excluded from membership of the Commission. The first Justice named for membership of the Commission. The first Justice named for membership of the Commission, and who is made its President, is Nathan Clifford, now in his 74th year, and who has been nineteen years on the Supreme Bench. Justice Clifford was a Democratic member of the Maine Legislature from 1830 to 1843 he was a Democratic member of List has been nineteen years on the State and held the position four years. From 1830 to 1843 he was a Democratic member of Congress from Maine. In 1846, President Polik appointed him Attorney-General of the United States which office he held until 1847, when he was appointed Commissioner to Mexico. On his return to the United States hinister to Mexico.

Assistant Justice, William Strong, named second on the list, is in the 69th year of his age, and has been arener years on the Supreme Bench.

Assistant Justice, William Strong, named second on the list, is in the 69th year of his age, and has been arener years on the Supreme Bench.

In that year he entered Congress and secred two terms, He became a member of the Pennsylvania Bar in 1853 and practiced law at Reading until 1854.

In that year he entered Congress and secred two terms, He became a member of the Pennsylvania Bar in 1853 and practiced law at Reading until 1854.

In that year he entered Congress and secred two terms, He became a member of the Pennsylvania Bar in 1852 and practiced law at Reading until 1854.

In that year he entered Congress and secred two terms, He became a member to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1852 and practiced law at Reading until 1854.

In that year he entered Congress and secred two terms, He became a decided his po

public affairs caused him to remove in 1850 from Kentacky to Iowa, where he became one of the leaders of the Republican party in that State. He was pressed repeatedly to accept nominations for public office at the hands of the Republicans, but refused these and confined himself strictly to the practice of his profession. In July, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him to the Supreme Bench.

The last of the four Justices named for the Commission is Stephen J. Field, brother of Cyrus W. Field, of ocean-telegraph fame, and of David Dudley Field, the attorney for William M. Tweed, who has within a few davi been sent to Congress to fill the place of Smith Ely. Justice Field is eleven years the junior of his Congressional brother, being now in his 61st year. He has been nearly fourteen years on the Supreme Court Bench. Born in Connecticut, he removed, when he came of age, to New York City, where he studied law with his brother and afterwards made a law-partnership with him. In 1849 he removed to California, and at the beginning of the following year was elected First Alcalde of the City of Marywille. In October of that year he was elected to the Legislature, and took a leading part is molding the Judiciary of the State. He was elected in 1857 a Judge of the Supreme Court of California for six years, and became Chief Justice of that Court. In March, 1868, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the United States. Supreme Court, and has the States of the Pacific Slope for his circuit. Although appointed by President Lincoln to the United States. Supreme Court, and has the States of the Pacific Slope for his circuit. Although appointed by President Lincoln in Bocember, 1862, and who was an in 1872 and 1876, named as candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. He is now nearly 82 years old. The third is Justice Joseph P. Bradley, nearly 64 years old, who was appointed from New Jersey in March, 1870, by President Lincoln in December, 1862, and who was appointed from New Jersey in March, 1870, by President L

IN THE HOUSE

CLOSE OF THURSDAY'S RESSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, when but few embers were present. The discussion of the lectoral bill was at once resumed, and Hooker,

to count the votes. At the expiration of Mills' time, a point of order was raised. He could not speak more than ten minutes, according to the agreement made yesterday, but, after some dis-

session was opened with prayer. The reading of the journal of yesterday was postponed. The Speaker announced the following select Com-mittee on the use of troops in the Presidential election: Wood, Goode, Southard, Throckmor-ton, Caldwell, Smith (Ga.), Harrison, Kasson, Foster, Eames, and Page. Mr. Mills having used up his extended time, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, declared the measure un-centificational and criticised it for excluding

constitutional, and criticised it for excluding from the Commission the Chief Justice, char-

constitutional, and criticised it for excluding from the Commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination as an odious and unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

MR. WATTERSON.

Mr. Watterson now took the floor and was listened to with rapt attention. He said it might not be true that the country stood on the brink of a civil war, but it was true that a grave danger threatened every public interest. He wished to inveigh against no man or party, but a well-organized conspiracy to place in the Presidential office a man who had not been elected existed. He most conscientiously believed the Democratic power was strong enough to make its exit from power by a great sectional war. The Republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into civil war. If the two Houses failed to agree on some plan to tide over a great emergency, the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the Fresident of the United States, supported by army and navy,

PREPARED TO SEAT HIM IN OFFICE.

Mr. Watterson closed as follows:

Mr. Speaker, sixteen years ago the people of this country were brought face to face with an undetermined point in constitutional law touching the right of a State to secede from the Union. Thousands of intelligent and honest men believed that right to exist. There was no tribunal, however, to which they could refer it. War, the result of which no one could foresee, whose consequences will on last this fast day to speculate upon what might have been if the States had possessed some constitutional means of arbitration. But it is quite cretain that, had they known what we know, they would have gone greater lengths to keep the peace. We now confront a danger just as real and just as great. No less than the rulership of the country is involved. The Hones of Congress are controlled by opposing political bodies. There is confusion in the returns of the Electoral vote. The terms of the Constitution lack explicitness, and furnish the minds of many a reasonable doubt as t

their wishes known with empansa. Rany and seat the danger and see in the proposed Commission

THE MEANS OF AVERTING IT.

For my part, if my objections were even greater than they are, I should give it to them. Let it place whom it may in the Presidential office, it will, without dishoner, bring as thai repose which, of all things, the country stands most in need. In other words, it is this, or the Senate, or civil war. I may not, and I do not, like it as an original proposition. I may, and I do, feel a sense of indignation that such a contingency has been forced by the operations of what I believe to be a conspiracy. But, reduced to a choice of evils, I take this tribunal, entertaining no doubt that it will be composed of competent and patriotic men, by whose judgment I shail abide, —comething more than party being at stake. The happiness and prace of 40,000,000 of people will press upon the Commission raised by this act; its members will cease to be partisans; they will sit for the whole country; and, as they discharge their fall duty, they will be honored in the land. It seems to me that, if arbitration is our only recourse, as I believe it is, that proposed is both legal and just. Upon it, therefore, good men everywhere will rest the issue, trusting that the God from whom we received our fair, free system, building wiser than we knew, will bring it safely through this present danger.

ME LAMAR

followed, saying the fallacey of the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the Democratic ficket, and that three votes were secured for the eminent citizen of Gramercy Fark; but by and by it turned out that the vote of Colorado was Republican, and then all at once it was ascertained that

COLORADO WAS NOT A STATZ, and had no vote. When the Delegate from the Territory of Colorado retired the House refused to receive the Representative from the State of Colorado, and kept him here for two months like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth, and I should like to know from the Judiciary Committee were in Heaven's name he is. [Laughter.] But there is more light shed on this question, and that light is from that prominent luminary, Crouin's nose. [Loud laughter.] But there is more light shed on this question, and that light is from that prominent luminary, Crouin's nose. [Loud laughter.] But bemocratic party, the great constitutional party, the great strict constitutional uarty, has had Crouin here to enlighten the people, and they found out that that light was fed with oll, not of naphtha, but with oil that came from New York, fed by a young man by the name of Peliton, nephew and private secretary of an eminent citizen of Gramercy Park. [Laughter.] The uprising of 1861 was simply because the Democratic leaders were likely to lose the profits of office, and FOR NOTHING ELSE.

They failed in it, and now in 1877 we are brought face to face with a similar state of things. The Republican party has elected Hayes. The Democratic party wants offices. They are hungry. Their followers are hungry. This House (speaking respocially) was hungering on the 4th of December, 1875, and has only grown more hungry since. [Laughter.] That is the difficulty; that is the trouble about the

ing on the 4th of December, 1875, and has only grown more hungry since. [Laughter.] This is the difficulty; that is the trouble about the Constitution; that is the trouble about counting the vote; that is the cause of the great desire to serve the country. I am asked whether I would intrust the power of counting the votes to

hands of this Judge whom the Democrats have taken great pains to show to be UNBLASED.

I shall not vote for any such unbiased arrangement. The whole power of this country is arrogated by this House. For my part, I am well enough satisfied with the laws and Constitution as interpreted by Washington, by Jefferson, by Adams, by Madison, by Mouros, without a dissent in their day. If any one class wishes a better Constitution, or better interpretation of it, I say Godspeed to him. I am satisfied with the old law, and I must vote to adhere to the Constitution of our fathers as they understood it. We are constantly bearing telegrams from merchants, bankers, etc., read in favor of this bill. I have the highest respect for those men. The great Master of mankind, through His long mission, never said a word against merchants as such. He never said a word against bankers as such. But He found them one day in God's temple making merchandise there, and changing mousey for profit, and He made a seourge of small cords and whipped them out. [Laughter.] That is what is the matter. I may not hold to all that the Master taught, but I shall adhere in that respect, if in no other, to His sayings and doings.

Mr. Lynch opposed the bill because unconstitutional.

our years hence.

Mr. Hardenbergh spoke in favor of the bfil.

Mr. Townsend (Fa.) did not think the Viceresident had the sole power to count votes, and

the therefore favored the bill.

Mr. Pratt (Ia.) opposed the bill as at variance
with the whole course of constitutional precdents. His great objection to the measure
was that it created a tribunal unknown to the
Constitution, without limited powers, and with
authority expressly delegated to a Judge of the
extent of its own authority and its own powers,
to as to make it supreme on the question.

Mr. Vance (N. C.) sent to the Clerk's desk
and had read a telegram from Gov. Vance, of
North Carolina, stating that the resolution
supproving the bill had just passed both Houses
of the Legislature almost or quite unanimously.

Mr. O'Brien supported the bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

At 4 o'clock, the time for the general debate
having closed, Mr. Payne rose to move the prerious question. Before making the motion,
nowever, he allowed to be read an amendment
which Mr. Hopkins proposed to offer, the most
mportant point being to refer to the Commission all the testimony taken by the Commistica
of either House.

Mr. Payne refused to allow the amendment

Mr. Blackburg opposed the bill because in his adgment there was no proper subject matter f arbitration, and because the tribunal proposed to be created was extra and auti-constituindgment there was no proper subject matter of arbitration, and because the tribunal proposed to be created was extra and anti-constitutional. The bill was a temporary makeshift. Its advocates dared not plead it as a precedent for the future. It was but an abortion born of a timidity which sought to avoid the responsibilities of the hour. It, said he, this fraud is to be consumsted; if the popular verdict is to be reversed; if the Constitution is to be disregarded; if the precedents and traditions of the country are to be ouraged by the induction into the Piesidency of a man who has been repudiated at the polls, let it be done by an open application of arbitrary power. Let it be done by force. Let it be done amid throes of revolution, but let us not seek shelter under a law of quiestionable constitutionality. Whatever else may be said, it do sincerely trust that it will never be truthfully said of this Congress that it abandoned its prerogatives, and sought to avoid its responsibilities. I trust that it may never be truthfully charged that in this crisis, not fraught with daugers which some attribute to it, timidity appeared where manliness should prevail, and that cowardice ensurped the hour in which courage should rule. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones (Ky.,) opposed the bill, not so much on account of its unconstitutionality of measure as on account of the impolicy of the measure.

MR. FIELD

(N. Y.) said while he thought the bill was unquestionably within the compatence of Congress he was sure that it was a just and honorable setulement, and the best method of escaping from impending danger. The argument was exhausted, members were ready to vote, and he should not refrain from expressing admiration of the fidelity and courage coupled with the moderation of the members of the Concurrent Committee on both sides and in both Houses of Congress. When on Wednesday night the Senate sat to decide this question, he watched with an anxiety which he could not express the flag that floated over its chamber to see if it wasstill

I knew that the day was won. [Loud applause].

NR. BROWN

(Ky.) favored the bill. A month ago he had despaired of the Republic. As a partisan he believed that the vote as cast for President showed nearly a quarter of a million majority for Tilden, and a million majority of white votes of the country, and he had feared that the necessity would be thrust upon them to attempt the inauguration of men who they believed had won. But patriotism had prevailed. The tripupon of this compromise would prove the sta-

Alneworth,	THEFTIS (GR.),	Reagan,
Anderson.	Harris (Va.),	Reifly, J.,
Ashe,	Harrison,	Reilly, J. B.
Atkins,	Hartridge,	Rice.
Bagley,	Marizell.	Riddle
Bugley, G. A.	Hatcher.	Robbins (N.C.),
Bagley, J. H.	Hathorn.	Robbins (Pa.),
	Haymond.	Roberts,
Banning.		
Beebc,	Henkle,	Ross (N. J.),
Bell,	Hereford,	Sampson,
Bland,	Hewitt (N. Y.)	
Bliss,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Saylet,
Bloant,	Hill,	Scales,
Boone,	Hour,	Schleicher,
Bradley,	Holman,	Seelye,
Bright,	Hooker.	Sheakley,
Brown (Ky.),	Hopkins,	Southard.
Buckper,	Hoskina.	Sparks,
Burchard (Wis.)		Springer.
Buileigh,	Humphreys,	Stanton.
Cabell,	Hunter,	Strait,
Caldwell (Tenn),	Hunter,	Stenger,
	Jenks.	
Campbeli,	Jenes, N. II	Stevenson,

INVESTIGATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Committee on the powers, privileges, and duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote to day examined Charles H. Brush, telegraph operator at Tallahassee from the 8th to the 17th of November. He remembered hearing telegrains going over the wires; one from Gov. Stearns to Z. Chandler, which said, in substance: "Bismarck should be at or near Tallahassee immediately." This was sent before the troops arrived. Z. Chandler telegraphed Gov. Stearns he had seen the President and Secretary of War, and troops would be sent. Witness did not pretend to give the exact words of the dispatches, and declined to answer this question, "Did you speak to anybody of the contents of the telegrams?" Witness had no recollection that either party sent a dispatch saying: "We A PEW LIES NAILED. that either party sent a dispatch saying "that either party sent a dispatch saying "must have Florida, South Carolina, and Lo must have Florida, South Carolina, and Louis iana by fair means or otherwise."

The Committee adjourned till te-morrow.

MESSES. CASSANAY AND KENNER, two colored members of the Louisiana Returning Board, have arrived, and are to be examined.

CONGRESS.

Tafts.
Van Vorhes,
Vanca (C.),
Wait,
Waldron,
Wallace, (S.C.),
Waliace,
Wallace, (Pa.),
White,
Whiting,
Williams (N.Y.),
Williams (N.S.),
Wood (Pa.),
Woodbura.
Woodworth—S6.

Hayes, Bass, Stevens, Cason, Phillips (Kan.),

HAYES.

lerstood that I do not desire to influen

action of Congress one way or the other in the matter of the Electoral bill, or any other matter relating to the Presidential election. The whole thing is in the hands of Congress, and I shall be content with its action."

PENNSYLVANIA. REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—The following resc

tion was adopted by the House of Representa-tives of Pennsylvania: That the vote cast for the authorized Electors for President and Vice-

the authorized Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States indicates the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to these offices, respectively, and they of right ought to be inaugurated at the National Capital on the ensuing 4th of March, by the con-stitutional authorities. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—A resolution being introduced in the House to-day declaring that it was the conviction of that body that Hayes and Wheeler have been duly elected, the Democrats left the hall in large numbers, thus breaking the quorum. Several were subse-quently found, and compelled to answer to their names, and the resolution was adopted.

NEW YORK APPROVES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The Senate to-day,

by a vote of 15 to 6, adopted a resolution ap-proving the Joint Committee's plan for ascer-

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 .- A San Diego dis-

patch says W. H. Hardy, defeated candidate

pitch says W. H. Hardy, defeated candidate for Congressional Delegate from Arizona, has petitioned the Supreme Court of that Territory to compol the Secretary to recausas the vote, Stevenson, the present candidate, having received a certificate. It is thought probable the Court will grant the petition, and, if it should, the facts will show that the Secretary acted lawfully, and Stevensen will be sustained.

ANOTHER CLAIN AGAINST TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New YORK, Jan. 26.—Fellowing the example of District-Attorney Bliss, Jacob Weldermann, architect and landscape gardener, has brought suit against Mr. Tilden. This is to recover the balance of a bill alleged to be due bim for work done in 1874 at defendant's house in Gramercy Park. The answer denies any indebtedness. Mr. Weidermann's lawyer says his client informed him that he had irequently made personal application to Mr. Tilden, but had been put off on various pretexts until his patience was exhausted. Weidermann said, furthermore, that, when he presented his bill, Mr. Tilden seemed surprised, and asked him if he were not employed in the Department of Parks. to which he repuised that he had been, but

Mr. Inden seemed surprised, and asked him it he were not employed in the Department of Parks, to which he replied that he had been, but was not at that time. On the strength of this some curious persons are trying to figure out the relation of the Department of Parks to

REEPING THINGS IN AIRTANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Quite an interesting correspondence has been conducted between Gov. Packard and Gen. Augur in regard to the

alleged violation of the status in que by parti-sans of Gen. Nicholls in some of the interior parishes by forcibly taking possession of offices to which they were not returned. The whole matter was referred to the President, and he has directed the Secretary of War to order Gen.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to attach to the Territory of Wyoming a certain portion of the Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Re-

Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Referred.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the purishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of organized Territories. Referred.

Mr. Howe presented resolutions of the Milwankee Chamber of Commerce in favor of an appropriation of \$50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary colony for the purpose of exploration and scientific research at or near the Sist degree north latitude. Referred.

Mr. Windom presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill authorizing an appropriation of the proceeds of sales of public lands within the limits of States and Territories afflicted with grasshoppers to the use of said States and Territories, in payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs. Referred.

Mr. Ingalls (Kansas) presented concurrent resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the appropriation of money from an Indian civilization fund for the payment of attorneys contesting the table to the Osage ceded lands. Referred.

Mr. West moved that when the Senate ad-HE IS CONTENT TO ABIDE BY THE RESULT.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—In referring to the passage of the bill for counting the Electoral vote Gov. Hayes said to a friend several days ago, but who makes it public this morning: "I want it distinctly un-

contesting the title to the Osage ceded lands. Referred.

Mr. West moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next. Rejected—yeas, 9: navs, 39.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Jones (Fla.) called up the petition of the Democratic Presidential Electors of Florida, recently presented by him, asking that their votes be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate at length in regard to the recent election in that State. He argued that the Tilden Electors were legally elected, and had been deprived of their rights by the State Canvassing Board, which had no judicial authority, and no power to go behind the returns of the County Canvassers. The petty shuffling and trickery of the Returning Boards might for a moment mislead the people, but the sober second thought would come and dispel the mists of error.

Mr. Thurman called up the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to provide a sinkingfund for the liquidation of indebtedness due the Government by said roads, so that it should be unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Military Academy [Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. Most of the amendments are of an unimportant character, the principal ones being to restore the longevity par to Professors

the calendar. Most of the amendments are of an unimportant character, the principal ones being to restore the longevity pay to Professors and instructors, and appropriating \$11,000 for the pay of the band.

Mr. Windom, from the same Committee, re-ported back the Fortification Appropriation bill, with an amendment increasing the appropria-tion for the armament of sea-coast defenses from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Placed on the calen-

lar.
After executive session, adjourned.

THE RAILROADS. THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSO

CIATION. The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads belonging to the South-western Railroad Rate Association returned from St. Louis, where they had been attending from St. Louis, where they had been attending the regular monthly meeting. This meeting, as previously stated in The Tribune, was of much more importance than usual, from the fact that it had to consider the complaints made by some of the Chicago roads in regard to the discrimination in favor of Toledo. At the formation of the pool it was decided to make a rate to Toledo in order to give the Hannibal & St. Joe Rallroad a chance to keep up its connection with the Wabash Railformation of the pool it was decided to make a rate to Toledo in order to give the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad a chance to keep up its connection with the Wabash Railroad. The rate from Missouri-River points to Toledo on corn was fixed at 27½, and to this had to be added on through business, the regular tariff rate of the Eastern roads. This is but five cents more than is charged from Missouri River points to Chicago, giving Toledo an advantage of five cents over goods shipped through via this city. Of course the Chicago roads were losing business under such an arrangement, and they requested the St. Louis and Hannibal roads a sbort time ago to submit to an equalization of rates. But these roads having connections with lines to Toledo, and being consequently the gainers by the discrimination, refused to have the matter adjusted. This refusal enraged the Chicago managers greatly, and they vowed that if no change was made they would withdraw from the pool. The matter was referred to the mouthly meeting held in St. Louis and Hannibal roads, seeing that the Chicago lines were determined not to stand this kind of work any longer, and not willing to have the pool bursted, from which they had gained most, came down from their high horse and agreed upon an adjustment of rates. After a long and heated discussion it was decided to abolish the special rate to Toledo altogether, and only leave the rate to St. Louis and Chicago. All business to or via Toledo altogether, and only leave the rate to St. Louis and Chicago. All business to or via Toledo is now subject to the tariff rate to Chicago and St. Louis, and local beyond. This removes the discrimination of five cents which has existed heretofore in favor of Toledo. The rate from Missouri River points to Chicago is now 22½ cents, and local to Toledo livents, which increases the rate to the latter polut five cents. The rates from river points via St. Louis were points, and it is not likely to tacity submit to being the submit of the political control of the business, and i the relation of the Department of Parks to architects' private bills.

THE HONORS EASY.

Secial Dispace to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, i.e., Jan. 28—41 is reported in this city, and generally believed, that the prosecution brought last month against Benjamin Feldman has taken an unexpected turn, and seriously involves a citizen of this place. Feldman when brought before the Grand Jury, confessed that he voted illegally, but alleged that G. M. Todd had his name registered and induced him to vote. Todd was indicted, and Feldman was held for a witness. Todd, being wealthy and influential, gave bail at once. The affair awakens considerable interest here, Todd naving been one of the most active Democrats in the last campaign.

Another man, Jacob Wohlwend, was indicted for repeating, having, it is alleged, voted twices at the same poil. He claims that some one else voted on his name. The circumstances were all known to the judges of election when Wohlwend's vote was taken, and his vote was sworn in in the face of the fact that his name had been previously checked. He is a Republican, and his prosecution followed upon the prosecution of Feldman, who is a Democrat. One or both of the Cunited States Court, now in session at Keokuk.

LOUISIANA.

matter was reterred to the President, and he has directed the Secretary of War to order Gen. Augur to reinstate the old officers in certain parishes. In the case of the Ouschita officials it was shown that they had been commissioned before the 16th, and, as their predecessors quietly yielded up the offices to them, the President thought this no violation of the status in quo. The Natchitoches case was more flagrant. On the 20th of January D. Pierson, a defeated candidate for District Judge, took possession of the bench under a commission from Nicholls. The Sheriff and Coroner, both Republicans, and whose election is not even disputed, refused to recognize him. He suspended them and appointed others in their stead. Exernack, the President of the police jury, refused to approve the bonds of the Sheriff so appointed. Pierson said he could either approve or go to jail. Exernack telegraphed Gov. Packard for help. Gov. Packard laid the facts before Augur and the President, and the President has ordered Augur to restore the suspended Sheriff and replace matters as they were before Pierson's usurpation. There is Sherill and replace matters as they were before Pierson's usurpation. There is

A GREAT DEAL OF ANXIETY HERE in all circles as to the forthcoming report of the Senate Committee and the action of the President. Business has just about stopped, and a decision one way or the other will be a relief to everybody. There is a very general belief that the adoption of the Electoral bill by Congress means Thiden for President, and, as a natural consequence, Nicholis for Governor. Ex-Gov. Warmoth this evening, however, astonished the natives by offering to bet \$10,000 that

HAYES WOULD BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT and Packard the Governor. It is probable the State-House Legislature will elect their short-term Senator on Monday next. It is not unlikely a new man will be taken up—possibly Gen. W. L. McMillan. There is some talk of electing Senator West, but, as he would have to resign his present seat, that would leave the State without a Senator until his contest with Eustis could be settled.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company entered suit to-day in the Circuit Court of this county against the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now called the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, for breach of contract, and asking judgment in the sum of \$7,650,000. The suit grows out of a lease by the Missouri Pacific and its branches in June, 1872, to the Atlantic & Pacific, which, it is claimed by plaintiff, was unlawfully broken, and the aggregate sum prayed for is made up of several amounts which plaintiff alleges were lost through acts of the defendants, and the sale of the Missouri Pacific under a decree of the United States Circuit Court last fail.

Additional Hints as to the Meaning of the Russian Manifesto.

Pioneers of the Czar's Legion Arrive on the Danube.

and Montenegro, With a View to Test the Temper

of the Russian Bear.

The Porte Offers Peace to Servia

The Clerical Abuses Bill Denounced by the Vatican.

Excitement Caused by the Conscription in the Basque Provinces.

A Few of the Tribulations of Two Mexican Presidents.

THE EAST.

THE RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM. LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the following additional de tails of the proposed Russian memorandum: Russia will further remind the European Powers that in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France, and England to participate in this pro-gramme, Russia entered upon more direct individual intervention, and the Czar at Moscow announced his intention to act alone, if necessary, to exact by force from Turkey what Russia knew beforehand could not otherwise be ob-tained. Russiff agreed to join the Conference because of her profound respect for the pa-cific wishes of Europe, and so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its refractoriness and ill-will. Russia agreed to reduce her demands to the minimum. Hence-forth Russia thinks herself entitled to reckon on the continued collective efforts of Europe, whose accord for common ulterior action ha not been destroyed by the conclusion of the Conference. The memorandum concludes by stating that Russia proposes shortly to submit a programme to which she hopes to obtain the adhesion of the Powers.

DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—Sir Henry Elliott, the British Ambassador, left to-day. Baron Von Werther, the German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, will sail Saturday. Gen. Ignatieff, departure is still rejarded by the tempestuous weather in the Black Sea.

TURKISH REFORMS. The Porte intends introducing of its own accord the reforms demanded by the Conference.

CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, Jun. 27-5 a. m.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says it is asserted that Midhat Pasha has addressed a conciliatory dis-patch to the Princes of Servia and Montenegro, proposing a direct understanding with the Porte before the expiration of the armistice. The Turkish Ambassadors have been ordered to communicate this step to the various Cabi nets. Midhat Pasha has also ordered the Pro-vincial Governors to maintain friendly relations easures to prevent disorders.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RUSSIAN OFFICERS. London, Jan. 28.—The Standard's dispatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform commanders of the army entering a friendly country that the inhabitants must be treated like their own countrymen, and any offense against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania. Later Bucharest telegrams say matters seem to have

A SERIOUS TURN. Russian pioneers have arrived on the Danube and are examining sites for bridges. Work on

believed to be imminent.

The Times correspondent at Vienna says Rusmon action, has sounded various Powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared 30 go beyond the moral pressure which they have already exercised by withdrawing their Ambassadors from Constantinople. This is especially true of Austria. If Russia entertained the fidea that Austria would now be more disposed than she was at the time of the Soumarkoff's mission, not only to sanction, but eventually to participate in corrective measures, she has not be a second participate in coercive measures, she has prob-ably been undeceived by this time. It is sheer delusion to expect that Russia will allow Servia to make peace separately, while the possibility via will not dare to do so against the will of

The Times' Belgrade dispatch confirms the report that Midhat Pasha has proposed peace negotiations to Servia. The correspondent adds that this fine stroke of diplomacy is to force Russia's hand. The Servians will not dare to refuse the Porte's overtures, unless Russia openly promises to support Servia. Hones Russia openly promises to support Servia. Hence Russia will be compelled to declare herself or lose

the assistance of the Servian army and Servian territory in case of war.

MIDHAT TO MILAN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs the text of Midhat Pasha's dispatch to Prince Milan. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Convinced that your Highness shares my desire to secure peace and terminate a regretable and disastrous strife, I frankly invite you personally to conciliation with the Porte by direct negotiations." The News' special from Vionna states that the Powers have agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia unless Turkey's conditions infringe on the Servians'

rights as established by the treaty.

NONTENSORO.

A Pesth correspondent of the New says: "I hear from Cettinje that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita has declared he will never make peace unless he re-

tions to resume hostilities. Prince Nikita has declared he will never make peace unless he receives additional territory."

REFUGEES.

Official statistics show there are now over 56,000 Bosnian refugees on the Croatian frontier. The Daily Telegraph's special from Vieuns reports that Dervisch Pasha, by command of the Grand Vizier, has made overtures to the Montenegrins at Scutari for an arrangement which would include territorial concessions.

The Paris Temps announces that France has refused to furnish the Porte with officers for the gendarmerie.

PREAUTIONARY.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—An official decree promulgated to-day prohibits importation into or transit through France of horned cattle, sheep, or costs from Germany, England, Austria, the Danublan Principalities, or Turkey. Importation from other countries is allowed, subject to rigorous preliminary inspection by the sanitary authorities.

authorities.

Scaroffy.

Distressing accounts are received of scarcity in Pondicherry, and famine is considered imminent. The Government will demand the credit of the Chambers for the necessary relief.

Versailles, Jan. 26.—The Minister of the Coloncies asked the Chamber of Deputies for a grant of \$20,000 to meet the expenses caused by the famine in Pondicherry.

Garrier Tiers.

Blee Public maye: "Should Due de Casce, Minister of Foreign Affairs, retire from the Cabinet in consequence of disagreements with M. Simon, Minister of Justice and President of the Council, M. Simon will take the Foreign

the Interior.

Paris, Jan. 21.—M. Gambetta has been reelected President of the Budget Committee. He
made a speech denying that the Republicans are
disunited. He urged the necessity of the maintenance of a complete agreement, and declared
that he would act as friendly, trusting his fellow-workers of the Ministry.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The Mexican ex-President Iglesias states that when Lerdo car-ried the Presidential election July last, in defiried the Presidential election July last, in defi-ance of the Mexican Constitution limiting the incumbent to one term, he, as Chief Justice in the absence of one legally elected, was entitled under the Constitution to succeed to the Presi-dency. He put himself in communication with Gen. Diaz, who agreed to assist him to his rights. After Congress, on the 26th of October last, declared Lerdo elected, iglesias, finding his position dangerous, fied in disguise with four friends to Gusnajusto, which had declared in his favor Nov. 16. Diaz, with 7,000 or 8,000 volunteers, defeated 8,000 regular troops at Tecoa, ending Lerdo's rule. The victory convertvolunteers, acreated 5,000 regular troops at Tecoa, ending Lerdo's rule. The victory converted Diaz from a partisan to an aspirant. The army followed him in a body, leaving Igiesias without support. Dec. 21 Diaz had Igiesias brought before him for conference, and declared his intention of following up his revolutionary course, and

Diaz had Iglesias brought before him for conterence, and declared his intention of following up his revolutionary course, and reap the benefit of his victories. Iglesias and party then struck for the Pacific coast, reaching Manzanilis Jan. 13. He says, as regards his future intentions, that he is determined to make every endeavor to secure his constitutional rights only. The Mexican war ressels in the Pacific were, when he last heard from them, both pledged to his cause. If they are still true, they will arrive here within two weeks, and he will return with them at once. If they fall to come, he will within twenty days leave for either Guaymas or Acapulco, probably the latter, believing Gen. Alberez will hold that eith true to him. If he cannot obtain foothold in any of the Pacific States, he will then go to New Orleans, and thence act in the Northeastern States, which favor his cause. He says that Lerdo, after the battle of Tecca, tound his cause lost, and with a party of fifteen, including Escobedo, after many dangers, reached Guanajuato. Here the party were taken prisoners by Gen. Alberez, a partisan of iglesias, but were allowed to escape, as nothing could be gained by holding them. Escobedo was not shot, as reported, but, with Lerdo and the rest of the party, on the 36th of December, embarked on a German merchant vessel, bound for Panama. Lerdo declared to Gen. Alberez that he considered his cause hopeless, and would not return to Mexico except as a private citizen.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 26.-The weekly the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an inrease of 18,780,000 marks. BLECTIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 26 .- On the second ballot here to-day three Progressists were elected to Parlia-ment. Herr Forekenbeck was defeated. ma) altrold "ROME.

THE CLURICAL-ABUSES BILLA

ROME, Jan. 26 .- The Congregation of Cardinals, which was ordered by the Pope to examine hals, which was ordered by the Pope to examine the Clerical Abuses bill, has unanimously de-clared that it violates the liberty of the clergy. It is stated that the Pope will publicly protest. Audiences at the Vatican were suspended to-day because of the Pope's indisposition.

SPAIN. EXCITEMENT IN THE BASQUE PROVINCES. BILBAO, Jan. 26.—Great excitement contin in the Basque Provinces concerning the conscrip-tion, and especially in the mining districts of Somnorrosto and Galdomes. Several war steam-ers have arrived at Bilbao, and have been placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

SWITZERLAND. EXPORTATION OF WATCHES.

GENEVA, Jan. 28 .- The export of watches to the United States declined 43 per cent last year. The decline is 63 per cent for the past two

CASUALTIES.

ASHTABULA. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—The Leader's Ashtabula special says: At the inquest to-day James Doran was sworn. Is employed as Track-Master by the Lake Shore Road at Ashtabula; was so employed when the bridge was built across the Ashtabuia Creek. He says that a double track

Ashtabuia Creek. He says that a double track was laid across the bridge at or about the time it was built, but that one of them was used for ordinary travel until the whole road was double-tracked, which was about four or five years ago. He has never found the rails on the bridge much out of line. He examined the track cast of the bridge the morning after the accident, and found no evidence of the train having left the track. Could have discovered it easily if it had done so. He has never knowna car to run off the track on the bridge. There are guard-rails the whole length of the bridge.

James K. Stebbins sworn. Is a jeweler at Ashtabula. He was at the bridge about forty minutes after hearing the alarm. When he first saw the wreck the frames of the cars were standing. He helped some of the wounded up the hill and then went to the cars. He heard cries for help from different parts of the wreek at this time, and wondered why water was not being thrown. Got some buckets and men to using them, and then went in search of a steamer, and found it standing idle, and asked why they were not throwing water on the fire, and was answered they had been told they did not want any water. He told them people were burning alive, and could be saved by water. They told him they could not act without orders from their Chief. He said, "Where is he! We'll have water down there or we'll hang him." He was answered that they did not know where he was. Being exhausted and discouraged, he left the wreck and went to care for the wounded.

TERRIFIC OIL EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—An explosion took place this evening in the kerosene-oil works of B. &. F. Jenney, South Boston. The main building caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Three men were in the building at the time. Three men were in the building at the time. Two escaped, the third is missing. A tank containing 900 barrels of oil was consumed. Loss estimated at \$70,000. During the progress of the fire another explosion occurred. Ed P. Haskell and P. J. Kelley, firemen, were dangerously injured, and taken away insensible. J. F. Currier was bally injured, and several others slightly. Thousands of people thronged the vicinity of the fire. A number were on the ice mear Boston Wharf, when its are way, and Nellie Crowley and a boy, name unknown, were drowned.

A MOUNTAIN AVALANCHE.
CHEYENNE, Jan. 26.—Three men were overwhelmed and carried down the mountain near
Centennial Mine yesterday by a snowsiide. One
of them.—Thomas Hodgeon, of Holland, Mich.
—was killed. The other two—Capt. Kelly and
George B. Davis—escaped with elight injury.
The avalanche was set in motion by the discharge of a blast in Prospect Hole.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 25.—Last Wednesday evening Mrs. Mary Geary, aged about 55, left a neighbor's house, near Meadville, Pa., to walk to her own residence. Some distance away she took the wrong road, and was found last evening frezen to death.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Special Dispaich to The Pribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Yesterday a boiler in the saw-mill of James Goff, 4 miles from Eaton, Ind., exploded, killing two men instantly and wounding two others so hadiy that they have since died. Several other men were badly injured.

A FATAL AGITATOR.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—W. W. Christian and William Howell were both instantly killed to-day by the bursting of an agitator at the Standard Off Company's refinery.

STATE AFFAIRS

Election of Ben Hill to the United States Senate from Georgia.

H. G. Davis and F. Hereford Elected Senators from West Virginia.

Deficiency Reported in the Illinois State-House Appropriation. 9101

Excuses Offered for the New Inevitable infraction of the Constitution.

Views of Attorney-General Edsall Regard-ing the Election of Judge Davis.

THE STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 28.—The repe State-House Commissioners, so long delayed, is at last out of press. The expenditure on account of the new State-House from Nov. 80, 1834, the period of the last report, to Dec. 1, 1876, amounts to \$744,968.65, making a total expenditure of \$3,439,216.63. At the date of the last report the Commissioners confidently ex-pressed the opinion that the cost of the build-ing would come within the constitutional limit, to wit, \$3,500,000. Before the close of the to wit, \$3,500,000. Before the close of the year 1873 it became evident that there would be a deficiency. It has arisen from different causes. By way of explanation and to refresh the memory, it is stated in the review that the specifications and estimates for the new State House adopted in 1867 were prepared and submitted by John C. Cochrance, an architect of Chicago, under the previsions of the act of 1869 making further appropriations for the building. These plans, specifications, and estimates were submitted to THE JOINT COMMITTER ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS and State Library of the Scrate and House of Representatives in April, 1869, which were then

and State Library of the Senate and House of Representatives in April, 1869, which were then submitted by this Joint Committee to three disinterested citizens of the State,—Augustus Bauer and Asher Carter, architects, and William C. Deakman, master builder, to examine and make estimates and report to the Joint Committee. By this time the foundation of the building had already been completed at a cost of \$465,086.67. The experts mentioned, after investigation and examination mentioned, after investigation and examination till August, submitted a report recommending numerous changes, which, while improving the character and arrangement of the building, added materially to its cost. They said, in their

It will be seen that the total additional cost of the above specified

CHANGES AND MODIFICATIONS recommended by us as important is \$233, 100, and which, added to the amount of our estimates based on the plans and specifications submitted, amount of \$3, 031, 040. 86 as the entire cost of the building above the foundation.

The experts were of the opinion that the greess over \$3,000,000 might be saved by omitting certain portions of the work, but the Commissioners suggest that in this the experts were mistaken—that in fact the changes they recommended made the necessity of other changes and increase of expense so as to harmonize other portions of the work. The experts recommended that the floors of the rotunds and halls and the basements be marble instead of Joliet flagging; also that the hall floors of the second and third stories be marble instead of wood; that columns, pilasters, arches, rails, and balusters inclosing the grand stairway be marble instead of the grand stairway be marble instead of plaster; because such changes in necessity in process.

ommended harmony they found it

NECRSSARY TO CHANGE THE STILE
of the whole interior finish, thus making one
beautiful whole. The experts' report, with the
recommended changes, was secepted and approved by the Legislative Committees, and they
then, by resolution, authorized the Commissioners to proceed with the work in accordance
with the same. The latter considered this action
as directory and went ahead with the work, including the changes recommended. The Constitution of 1870 limited the amount to be expended on account of the new Capitol grounds

and construction, completions, and and control of the State-House to \$5,500,000, until the propeition for any additional expenditure should be submitted to a vote of the people prior to this restriction. The estimated cost of the building proper, as rendered by the experts, and excluding all incidental expenses, was \$5,001,04056, in addition to the \$40,500,60 already expended on the foundation, making:

A TOTAL COST OF \$5,306,727.53.

The Commissioners, acting under direction of the Joint Committee, adopted the changes recommended, and, having instructed the architects to conform the plans and specifications thereto, proceeded to execute the work accordingly, and while thus eagaged, with that end in view, an additional burden—the furnishing of the building and fitting-up of the grounds, the estimated cost of which is \$185,000—was imposed upon them by the Constitution of 1870, and, at the same time, they were restricted in expenditure to \$5,500,000 for all purposes, without a voice of the people.

The Commissioners give the following:

REASONS

fin explanation of this deficiency:

1. That several items of expenditure have been incurred that could not have been anticipated; and while that not properly chargeable to construct the total countries of the property of the people.

The Commissioners give the following for furnishing the building, nor for grading, fencing the grounds, and making suitable walks in and around the same, a large item of expense, estimated at \$180,000,—which additional work and second to the same, a large item of expense, estimated at \$180,000,—which additional work and second the same, a large item of expense, estimated at \$180,000,—which additional work and specificationa, direct and superintend the work, receive and take account of the large amount of materials received for use in building, and cars for the commissioners and separate property of the control of the steam-heating works of the cytestary of the Board, their office expenses, runts, advertising were not included in the estimate

The Treasury Robber ical Sketch of H How He Struggled with Sought a Clerk

WINSLO

Treasurer Wy

A Pathetic Letter to U

t, if the Legislature d the money refer receble to the conount of \$28,400 would commissioners to compose and upper dome.

THE SENATORSHIP

and if Judge Davis had and all his reputation has be bench. He has remarkable as bench. He has remarkable as he will do good work on I do not think he in debate. He, I understand, main in his present position uniof March. I somewhat question of that, as, I believe, it will be a is with the Democratic party influence in the

Grand Jury of this county to examine the far. Baxter's maine was stricken ont, less factorily explaining his absence. The all Senators said they could do the same, but we not while such a resolution was pending. It ly, after a heated debate, the whole maintained on the table. The trouble arose from laid on the table. The trouble arose from evident determination of the Democrats in Senate to prevent the election of Benalds Prison Commissioners, State Libraria, Transf the State Institutions, etc.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—In accordance we the resolutions of the General Assembly, Supreme Court to day issued an action to R. Charles Wilson, Supremendent of the alternatic Asylum, to appear and show by right he holds his present position.

In the House biffs were introduced to provide the theorem of Medical Examiners; to provide the incorporation of farm and laborations; to require Sheriffs to attention as the following the control of land located in cities in daily newspaper whose circulation exceeds that of a wealth.

KANSAS

Special Disputed to The Tribus.

New York, Jan 26.—Dr. May, father of the late duelists, was questioned by Grand Jury to-day, as was also James & Warren, banker. The examination of gentlemen occupied less than ten minutes its close the Grand Jury was no where are duel than before. It was expected like May, at least, would possess important infortion which could not crimitate nimedimust, therefore, be given up. The last attempt in the matter.

TRADE RECITIATIONS.

He Positively Denies edge of the T A TRIBUNE reporter was y through the courtesy of an of of the following letter, with United States Treasurer Winslow, a few days previous stailing from the Treasurer Winslow, a few days previous tabling from the Treasurer Winslow, a few days previous tabling from the Treasurer Winslow, a few days previous tabling from the Treasurer Winslow, a few days previous and table with the public were made familia. No. 1215 O STREER, N. Just a few days for the painful development of the painful development of the painful development of the painful development to be serious enough to difference in station and will be liberal enough to difference in station and ways found you easy of actisten, yet there are some rue to any what I wish to suitant by word of mouth dense what I wish to convey, from fear of interreption; allow out a few days what I wish to convey, from fear of interreption; allow out the twenty of the English language, while into commotion, it seems as of the English language, while into commotion, it seems as of the English language, while into express myself intelligent your serious attention to my would suggest that you delay evening leisure hour, know in time is occupied during the George I come to speak of the English language, while into its own of the bitter cup my would suggest that you delay evening leisure hour, know in time is occupied during the George I will wish as shortly as a statement of my situation life from the time of the minimum this upstains in the boy and while they are nonversimation to have the few of the most retiliave to go through such an investion on my return from lay sick and distracted for ma friend who a year or two her plantation in Virginia, on a River, and moved thither from live lin quiet and repose ther regain my health, and bide m investion of plantation in Virginia, on a five which kind for my from endowment life insurance of our capital. This is a small part the failure, and having health of the form of the firm of the fir in losses, and finally I found comparative wilderness. In a countries, with no possibility whatevar to car with a large famili offered my services in cy found no response. You know the same of the same open for me, when there we aport ready to step into year allaries. You can imagine 47 years of age, without the carning anything, far from the countries and the countries anything, far from the countries and the countries are considered.

Having failed in my applied old friends and acquait finally of getting a stuation ment. I went into the Nirst Lieutenant and Regin ter of the Ninth Iowa In by my personal friend, Gen. then member of Congress, fail of 1801. A month afte Louis, Vandever sent me from the Nirst Manager of Congress, fail of 1801. A month after Louis, Vandever sent me from the Nirst Manager of Congress, fail of 1801. A month after Louis, Vandever sent me from fisher of which the then Captain and master. I went into these Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, Arm of which the then Capt. Phill Infantry) was then acting Cand Chief Commissary. I couple of months, when relieve Sherdan, who return Chief Quartermaster and ence of the army. I remain when, later, Gen. Curtis wing General of the Depa When he was relieved by General of the Depa When h

Chicago in 1871, when my burned out with all its cont My record from the War and I had the respect and superiors. In my extremity amongst others, to Gen. Withen Assistant, Judge Acknew him from St. Louis, whalso on Gen. Curris' at friend Gen. N. P. Chipman of Staff. I received immes ever from Gen. Dunn, offer clerkship in Gen. Holt's of with for your perusal his let you will please see how op almost ashamed to offer bointment, as you deserve—at \$100 per month-be enough to keep body for awhile until you can be I accepted the offer rejoic me to live here where I neough to "keep body for awhile until you can be I accepted the offer rejoic me to live here where I neough to "keep body and I came here, I think, on september, 1874, and work rounts General's office for he did for me at the time, I me, and I do H only in the to speak of the bitter which I asw month after wated of aseing my home I am nothing without my fat was simply some modes on the puritue of them here on a very med Gen. Dunn meant well eno

at was simply some modest enable me to bring them I them force on a very mod Gen. Dunn meant well one several other industrial frithese knew that others were several other industrial frithese knew that others were several other industrial frithese knew that others were several industrial frithese knew that others were several industrial frithese in good place! " but and the one relied on the good of the several frithese is good place!" but and the one relied on the good of the several frithese is good place! " but and the one relied on the good of the several frithese if I act for oth Honce I could never convent cally backward and shy, an boldness if I act for oth Honce I could never convent in the several frithese i

How He Struggled with Poverty and Sought a Clerkship.

All He Wanted Was a Modest Competence to Maintain His Family.

He Positively Denies All Knowledge of the Theft.

ENATORSHIP

A Targung reporter was yesterday permitted through the courtesy of an official to make a copy of the following letter, which was written to United States Treasurer Wyman by Ferd S. ted States freesurer wyman by Ferd S.
silow, a few days previous to his arrest for
thing from the Treasury Department a packof \$10,000, addressed to the National Bank
llipois, in this city, with the details of which the public were made familiar at the time:

No. 1215 O STREER, N. W., WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, Dec. 28, 1876.—Degr Siria laying my mind entirely open to you, and with the mind preased down under the influence of the painful developments of the last vecks, you will pardon me if I feel the occasion to be serious enough to drop all consideration of difference in station and position, and you will be liberal enough to allow me to come before you as man over against man, and for a moment to speak to you as I would to the most confidential triend. And although I have always found you easy of access, and willing to listen, yet there are some reasons that prompt me to say what I wish to say in writing rather than by word of mouth: first, because I can better collect, my thoughts this way and condens what I wish to convey, as I am now free from fear of interraption; and next, because I labor under the uncomfortable inconvenience that whenever my feelings happen to be brought into commotion, it seems as if I lost my control of the English language, which, after all, is foreign to me, and I am apt to find it even difficult to express myself intelligently. And as I ask your serious attention to my communication, I would suggest that you delay its reading to an evening leisure hour, knowing how much your time is occupied during the day.

Before I come to speak of the events of the last days I wish as shortly as I can to rive you a statement of my situation and condition of life from the time of the ruinous crisis in my life when my bank failed in Chicago in December, 1872,—now just four years ago. [Just now, at half-past 8 o'clock, the door-bell rang, and I came Col. Benson. He asked to interview my wife all alone—on, how bitter such humiliation—my pure, noble, devoted wife, with all the sensitiveness of the most retired of her sex, to have to go through such an ordeal,—but the last fluore of the ruin of the ruin

berden on my hard and one). Every one sense of the fine of the work of the other direction of the other direction

Thum succeeded him I thought, of course (and did swary test) in the office, who often had heard Gen. Dunn express himself concerning me), that he would promote me in his own Department. I had nothing to do but to copy old court-martial records, when any officer called for a copy of his trial, to which he was entitled by law. Gen. Dunn had also often expressed himself to this effect: that he was anxious to give my clerkahip to—an old lame man. I had got that better place, which, of course, soon was to come, etc., etc. I felt very uncomfortable at thus being really in somebody's way. But nothing came of all my walting. Finally, on the last day Gen. Chipman was here (when he left for good for California with his wife), he and Gen. Dunn went in person to then Secretary Bristow, recommending me highly for some position. A few days later Senator Allison presented me to the Secretary, and, from what he said, I thought it about certain I would get the position as Chief of the Second Division in the Second Comproller's office.—Gov. Carpenter being daily expected to assume his new office here, and the said place being also veant just them. Under these circumstances, and relying on a sure appointment as soon as Carpenter came, I resigned my place in the Judge-Advocate's office. But when Carpenter came he expressing his readiness to agree to Allison's recommendations, and knowing me as an old experienced Quairtermaster, which just fitted the for that position, it was found that the piace was promised to the Wisconsin delgation, who wanted to reward a German Republican politician, and thus Mr. Mosher got the place,—the President himself having requested Bristow to give the place to this candidate.

This was a bitter disappointment to me. Heavy the place to the condition of the place to the condition of the place of of the place

EXPOSURE AND PUNISHMENT

inthermore never could make use of except under a daily lear of EXPOSURE AND PUNISHMENT not only of myself, but by making all my dear ones miserable for life! My family is my all to me. After twenty-two years of married life, I love my wife as dearly, if not dearer, than in my youth, and I would sacrifice everything to my derling children, only not what is left of an otherwise good name. True, my failure has thrown a dark spot over it. All my efforts for the last four years have been to restore my position in the community, but a Nemesis overhangs me and secens to make it upnill work. But again to my situation:

It was then that Logan and Farwell went to Mr. New, your predecessor. Allison joined in afterwards. Mr. New gave me great encouragement; he had a yearney in a third-class clerkship, and I should have it. It was so distinctly stated to Gen. Logan. Mr. New told me on three distinct occasions, not as a promise he would try to get it for me—but as a private assertion, that this position was mine. The first time was in the middle of a month (I forget whether April or May—I think April), that I would draw pay as third-class clerk, but he had at present no work for me. I could call once in a while, cic. When pay-day came I drew at the rate of \$100, and, instead of an appointment, an order to present myself for examination as first-class clerk. After this I received a lance appointment of some grade, and, on telling Mr. New, he said again, "Well, I will have that fixed this very day," and on secing him a fortnight later he repinted the same assertion, but no change has come in my position to this flav, nor have I received any other appointment in lieu of the first lapse one, so that I really do not know whether I am on the permanent roll or still am on the temporary one. But it is impossible to describe the anxieties and hopes of these many months ("Hope deferred maketh the heart sick"), my whole soul wrapped up in my family, forced to live absent from them, hearing of fever and other threatening ills, and they

your own agents; and it would certainly be un-reasonable, unfair, and un-American to think that you and your bondsmen should be per-sonally responsible for the honesty and capacity of clerks who are sent to you for assignment of

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 37, 1877—WELVE PAGES

Some of the committee was all the first design of the committee was all the committee of the commi

this substitution—has been performed, it is certain that every step in its execution necessarily would presuppose

hardinood, or what is called "cheek," which I then should be in possession of. With the fear of immediate exposure, with so many possibilities of momentary discovery, I should go about my work, be amongst my fellow-clerks, come back to a pure home, and thus play a comedy, or assume an outward role, which, I dare say, it would not only take the twenty-three years I have been in the United States, but would take a school from iniancy up in all kinds of deception, of lying, of bold and daring deeds of darkness, to give a man sufficient assurance to move about in! I know, many trusted and outwardly confidenceinspiring men, have proven criminals. But the cases would be found rare where such devilish courage and hardinood would be exercised as this case would require on my part. Men have suffered loss of money through me—my failure was a bitter loss to many innocent sufferers. But the mismanagement of my business was not the result of PORCED TO DEPENDENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Under this head there are many of us, and by publishing the following it may bring forth advice which will save many from disgrace and regretful acts. Last May I Filling the barns and granaries through all the may bring forth advice which will save many from disgrace and regretful acts. Last May I reached Chicago with a few dollars, and, after some days search, procured a position on commission, which I held for four months. At the expiration of this time I accepted an offer from another house at a larger compensation, and only left it because business was too duil for my employers to continue the route. I was a traveling salesman.) Dec. 1, 1876, I was thrown out of a situation, and since that time more than my earnings have been eaten up by my landlord, consequently I am now forced to dependency. I have applied to house after house, answered advertisement after advertisement, and all to no avail: I am qualified to fulfill a position of trust, either bookkeeping, shipping or receiving clerk, traveling salesman, or almost any position on a newspaper, except compositor, having had three years' experience. My references are the highest-standing firms in this city and also in the East, but it seems as though they all were but feathers in a gale. Day after day I return "To see my fondest hopes decay." Yet until now I have always started out with the best hopes, yet the worst fears.

All this only shows you many lives for the last nine mooths, and what I apply for now is advice. I have no money; I can't begor steal; and many places on commission I have tried, but they scurcely pay enough to keep body and soul together, least of all to keep one clean. What can we do! The Editor of The Tribuse.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—During the trials of judges of election of the late Twentieth Ward for fraud in the returns of Huck vs. Hesing, the Citizens' Club of that ward appointed a committee of two to see if the jury had been properly drawn and

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—During the trials of judges of election of the late Twentieth Ward for fraud in the returns of Huck vs. Hesing, the Citizens' Club of that ward appointed a committee of two to see if the jury had been properly drawn and served with notice. This Committee called on Gen. Lieb, who was as anxious to show and as earnest to aid as they to inquire. He, therefore, brought the box containing the 6,000 slips on which were written names and addresses of voters for them to look at, and said it was only necessary to shake the box and pick out the mumber wanted.

In this instance sixty names had been dawn, from which thirty were again drawn. These were summoned. The Committee got the names of these thirty, and visited those who did not appear on the jury, to find the reason why, fully one-half being called upon. The excuses from lawyers and other professional gentlemen were they were exempt, and, from the respectable merchant and mechanic, the Judge had excused them on one plea or another; thus one-half, and the best half, was excused, and only those remained whose services were worth about a dollar a day. Some of these being challenged, the Constable would be sent out for a fresh panel, going to those places where most loaders do congregate.

Thus the exemptions are so numerous by statute, and excuses for reason by Judges, that nothing but chaff remains after the sifting.

EXEMPTION.

REDUX, copied from the Rochester Chronicle, that during the past twelve years there have been 250 churches and only ten thestres burned in this country. This recalls to mind the somewhat remarkable sermons which enamated from certain of Chicago's clergy only a few weeks ago upon the Brooklyn holocaust, in which it was asserted that the "agency of Divine Providence was to be recognized" in this terrible conflagration. It also suggests whether R is not about time that something was being heard from this same source respecting the "agency of Divine Providence in the Ashtabula catastrophe. Nearly four weeks have now clapsed

TRIBUNE on "Silver-Mining," but it had not the fairness to publish my reply, as I furnished it to that paper, but suppressed a quite considerable part thereof. This I cannot let pass without protest. Please publish this and oblige CHARLES G. LOESEE.

Now comes fair Autumn, with her generous band Filling the barns and granaries through all the land;
She sweetens fruit, and yields it faller form,—dive richer hue and taste, September's sun and storm.
Cellars and bins o'erflow—a luscious store.
Tinted are many fruits, like richest sre;
Some wear the rosy hue e'en to the core;
Others wear green, and brown wear many more.
Enters October through the open door—
Bustles her garnents as she takes the floor;
With mystic touch she paints the landscape new,—Gives to the leaves a varregated hue,
And weaves soft carpets for the weary feet
Of Mother Nature, whose labors are complete.
Takes now a sombre shade the gorgeous leaf,
Which soom lies crushed and brokes in its grief;
Nature, subdued, makes long and piteous moan,—Weeps dismal showers of tears o'er darlings that
have flown.
Leaden are skies, and clouds are rent with pain,
White chilling winds gather in heaps the slain.
Falls now the heavy frost; with firmest hold
He selices all the fruit left in the cold;
Seatters the nuts like pebbles on the beach;
Brings hidden treasures forth within the reach
Of child and squirrel; often makes a breach
Where'er the moisture gives him easy away;
E'en lakes and streams his rigid laws obey—
Within their ley walls they shrink away,
And sing low requirems o'er the fading day.
While Nature sleeps, man's mind most fally
wakes;
He brings forth buried thoughts, and pleasure
takes
In solving problems; thinks this groveling life
Is shorst; looks now beyond this world of strice.
Chicaso.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—IN THE COMMISSION AND
manufacturer's agency business by a gentleman
having several good paying agencies for city and states.
DARTNER wanted—In THE COMMISSION AND
manufacturer's agency business by a gentleman
having several good paying agencies for city and states.
DARTNER wanted—In THE COMMISSION AND
manufacturer's agency business by a gentleman
having several good paying agencies for city and states.
DARTNER wanted—In THE COMMISSION AND

ply to Q 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANIC, capital about \$1.600 to Join in a profitable and established business. Address Box 90, Galesburg. III.

PORSALE A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO
Tribune for the Centennial year of 1878. A valuable volume for traure reference. Address C37, 7750nns.
PORSALE CREAT—RANDSOME GROCESTY FIXtures, and store to rent, \$20 a mouth. 756 West
Lake-st.
POR SALE—FIXTURES OF 101 EAST MADISUNE. . consisting of shelving, counters, mirror, slove,
&c., at hair price. Apply at BOSTON STORE, 118 and
120 State-st.

MOUSEROLD GOODS.

CHEAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND chamber furniture: handsome perior suit, 7 pieces, only 650; chamber suits, 3 pieces, reduced from \$55 to \$660. We sumst reduce stock to make room for alterations. H. T. MARTIN. 158 State-86.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANT, Sot WEST Madison-84, sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low price; long time.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—GENERAL. LOCAL, AND und soliciting fire-insurance seems in ten different States; whereat series. No. 100 Localis-us.

A GENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE.

A GENTS WANTED—TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE.

A GENTS WANTED—TO BUSINGER MACHINES; street and convissing novelties; am able sad willing to indersell compessions. D. C. COOK, 40 Madison.

INSTRUCTION.

PRICING ACADEMY, 130 LISALLE-ST. REAR of store. The street feeding taketh secentifically by Frof. Le Maitre, of Paris. This elegant and grace-ful accordabilishment develops health and drawight.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION FROM A FRACTICAL book keeper is the only successful way to learn boot-keeping. Call or sinct for circuits of the Commercial Institute and Select School, so La Sallo-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL SENGER, HOWE, DAVIS, Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilson, Wils

DE LITTLE MOVED TO 183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
where he may be confidentially consulted as all
bours

STORAGE.

FURNITURE CARRIAGES AND MERCHANDISE
FORCE ALOYEST FACES IN Er. PROF. MAYCHOUSE, 100
THE MORTO-S. Moons advanced to any amount.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR RENT-A NICE HOUSE AND COT lage in Englewood; first-class neighborhood; neadcoots. Also, very fine realcones in South Evanston TILLOTSON BROW, so Weshington-st. Non Sale—In The UHLICH TRACT, BETWEEN TWENTY TWENTY-second and Twenty-fith-siz, 500 lots is unantities its suit; cheaset property in the city. The city of an Arnadest. will be leased for 5 years, GEO. M. UIGOINSON, 114 Dearborn st. Boom 5.

SOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

712 west Adams-St.-Pleasant South family; house and surroundings first-class.

31 East Washington St.-English House; restaurant commutation tickets, 21 meals, 84.

76 East Van Burgen St. Near State-Board for isdies or gentlemen, 84 to 85 per week, with board wash, 85 to 87 per week.

76 for ladies or gentlemen, 8t to 85 per week, with use of pland.

353 STATE-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND BUREN AND Harrison-sta.—building known as the Garence House. Desirable rooms with board at low rates.

255 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE.—NEATLY furnished front room for two, heated. Also single room. Good board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Mource-st.—Board and room, 31, 50 per day, 8t to 85 per week; room, without board, 50 cents, 75 cents, and 31 per day, 82, 50 to 85 per week.

TO BENT-COTTAGE 464 WEST INDIANA-ST., 6

TO RENT-845 PER MONTH, NEW TWO-STORY I TAME house, No. 10 Harvard-84; will rest separately if desired: 85 for first floor and \$7 for second. Apply 44 855 Western av.

TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK-9 ROOMS, April 10 Per month, 812; 10 room brick house, per month, 855; 19 room brick house, per month, 855; 19 room brick house, per month, 50; il room marphe-front house, per month, 545; 14 room elegant house, per month, 80; il room TO RENT-ON FOR SALE-NOS, STT AND 379
Task Division-st., swell front, two-story and base-ment brick, modern improvements, sew. large, desirable; casy terms. B. L. HITCHCOOK & CO., 140
LaSalte-st.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cottage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in SouthEvanston TillOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-TO RENT_BOOMS.

TO RENT-NICKLY-FURNISHED BOOMS, WITH near Clark. Apply at Boom 30.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT BOOM, SUITABLE for ladies or genia, No. 10 Sherman-st., near Rock laised depot. Transients taken. TO BENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC

TORENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN ENgievood second door from Fost-office. TILLOTSON BEOS., 69 Washington-8.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASPMENT
building, 20270, with five proof vaults in basement
set and the second seco

Miscellancous.
TO RENT-PARM LOCATED IN CRAWFORD
County, Iowa; about 300 acres under quitivalion.
H. C. WHEELER, Walkegan, III. WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FLAT OR COTTAGE OF YY EX POOMS ON NOTED OF WEST SIGE, Address to-da Q13, Tribane office. WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE WIT six or eight rooms, in good locality; will pay \$1 to \$20. Call on or address, to-day, A. M. TITUS Orden House. WANTED-TO RENT-A WARM FURNISHE room without board: private family preferred State price and location. Address W 41, Tribune office PINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Ran A DVANCES MADE ON BIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 20 Earledph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 5. Established 1856.

A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR OTHER A collaterals: also money loaned on furniure without removal. 13t Handolph-st., Room 3.

PALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

7 Hawley Building, S. W. cor. Madison and Dearborn.

CAPITAL WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING \$5,000.

The state of the state of the state of the state of the value of the write and Northwest being given, will communicate with the advertiser. References as to the value of the article furnished. None but those who mean housest business with work need address \$2 Tribune office.

J OAN WANTED—\$1,500 ON 25 PRET FOURTH—ST., bloom 12.

OAN WANTED—\$1,500 ON 25 PRET FOURTH—ST., botween Taylor and Tweltkh-sts. Address \$8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERSON by in mins to suit. Apply at Union Trust O..., 135 Socials Clark. MONEY TO LEND. IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON IOWA and Illinois farming lands and on Chicago real estate. Address F. O. Box Soi, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND improved farms near Chicago in sams to sait.

JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE SON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st. TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UPWARDS, at 5 per cent, and \$1,000 and upwards, at 5 and 10, upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 23 Portiand Block.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$1,250, \$1,500, AND OTH-er soms on Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Kast Washington-st. \$1.600 TO LOAN, AT 7 PER CENT UNTIL 1.878; first-class real estate accurity required. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington. TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR CITY OR SUBURBAN LOTS TO EXchange for stock of goods, either dry goods, grocerice, or general merchandise. Address X2, Tribune.

TO EXCRANGE—FINE STONE-FRONT BUILDING
and 40 t 50x125 to alley, on the best street on the
West Side; now rented for 5c 300 to one tensan; Pays
in advance. There are \$16,000 to be assumed. I wast
clear farm or good, either of the stock of the price of the price of the stock of the s

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, GAS State-st.

D ENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST 43 CARD PROTOST spile for sty per dozen. Call and see them.

It am Machison-st.

ELEGANT GENUINE SEAL SACQUES ERDUCED to 575. Handsome genuine seal mine and boo only 518. Elegant mink greater than 30 to 518. Children's Coloning out cheap to make room for improvements in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State, 53.

Law, FOREIGN AND LOCAL CLAIMS A MOISE, altorney at law, Box 183. Children's Geo after services. Address HILL & MOISE, altorney at law, Box 183. Chicago.

CTOVE SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY—BASE-BURN-OFF SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY—BASE-

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. UCTION SALES EVERY TURSDAY, THURS-CO.

FOR SALE GREAT BARGAINS—SEYEN HORSES
IN for all use; warranted sound, and one week's
trial given. Also, all kinds of carriages, coupes, rocksways, phactons, side-bars, top delivery wagons, express
wapons. All kinds of harness, double and single, now
and second-hand. Horses, buggies, and delivery wagons
to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell
on monthly payment. Above must be soluted to pay adyances. H. C. WALKER, 240, 251, 257, and 256 State.

A LOT OF BLANK BOOKS AT HALP PRICE; A Zell's Atlas of the World, 88, cost \$16; The Circle of Schences, \$10, cost \$22; Harper's Bible, \$8, cost \$27; Portrait gallery of eminent persons wanted for cast. MILLER'S cheep book store, 102 Madison-st., Cash Miller of Books—Cash in Your Hand Cash Paid For Books—Cash in Your Hand Cash Paid For Books—Cash in Your Hand for sooner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

Dound Books of Shert Music For The Pidence of 8 or 10 years ago for sale. For particulary address; C 97, Tribune office.

ATC. L. RICE & CO. 5, 217 LAKE-ST.. A LOT OF A second-band planers and matchers, surfacers, and molding-machines in first-class condition, for sale cleany since, new matchinesy, sissen-anglace, steam-pumps, and machinists supplies.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—SECOND HAND FORTABLE Pengine, from 4 to 15-horse bower; stationary engines and bollowing the many stationary engines and bollowing the many stationary engines and bollowing and second-hand, 2 to 60-horse power; grant and scond-hand, 2 to 60-horse power; stationary engines and bollowing and second-hand, 2 to 60-horse power; stationary engines and bollowing and second-hand, 2 to 60-horse power; stationary engines and bollowing to 15-horse power; sometimes to 15-horse powers and the second hand the second hand to 15-horse powers and the second hand the second hand to 15-horse powers and the second hand to 15-horse powers and the second hand to 15-horse powers and the second hand the secon

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL TOUNG LADY WISHES TO CORPESSOR ALL A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO CORPESSOR WITH a middle aged or elderity gentleman of means, with view to mantrinous; no tributes need an awar. Address one week Dat, Tribune office.

PERSONAL WILL LADY AT GOUGH'S LECTURE who noticed gent a few sents at her right and passed as also wreak rouns of the aborthwest door, planted as also wreak rouns of the aborthwest door, planted address Z M. Tribuse office.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Hook keepers, Clerks, etc.

ANTED ONE EXPERIENCED WHOLe notion seek clerk who is not arraid of who can sell goods when necessary. Address

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMARY WANTED-A BOY THAT HAS HAD I tice in carving and wisher to learn to cathly. Apply at MATUSKA CRAIG & 251 South Canal &

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN WHO HI decens appearance, ability to carn med can look a man in the eye and talk business, can WANTED MEN TO SELL POUR selling articles. Best terms gives. NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison st., R.

WANTED-PRIMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
Must be a good cook, and wash and iron well
German or Scandhavian preferred. Apply with refin
ence at 1015 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. 43 WD
chester-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO 60 SIXTEE

WANTED-A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. EN W erences required. See Michigan av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework. 286 Ohlo-st.

WANTED—FRENCH GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEday at the book-store, 177 North Clark-st. WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GI for general housework. 194 East Madison-st.,

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF TWO children; must be a first-class seamairres and no older than thirty. Apply at 770 Ontario-at. WANTED-A LAUNDRESS. NONE BUT PIRST WANTED-A GENTLEMAN ACED 41 DESIRES
the acquaintance of a genteel, modest lady under
the acquaintance of a genteel, modest lady under
the acquaintance of a genteel, modest lady under
thome office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. TTUATION WANTED TO COMMISSION J chants By a thorough and experienced grain ption commission bookkeeper. References the est. Address O. S. Tribuse office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A PHOTOGRAPHE
as operator, or would rent vacant or furnishing acery out of Cidence. Address OPERATOR, of Juri

CITUATION WANTED—WRITING, COPYING, any kind of work by which a smart young man eay his way while studying law in this city. Addror one week, Not, Tribune office. SPTUATIONS WANTED-PEHALE. Deniestics.

CITUATION WANTED-AS COOK OR GENER Diquework in a private family. Good reference required. Apply at 532% West Madison-st., up-stat

REE YEARS ESTABLISHED FANC

day, with new and excellent reading the communication.

The house cas be increased to run. 1, 200 business per day at an expenditure of \$5,000. Any one cestring to purchase can remove the whole, it desired, to sarnia or Fort Huron, by barges, and re-erect them for about \$2,000. Parties desiring an order to examine the property address the proprietor, H. Y. ATTHILL. F. O. Box No. 3181. New York, or J. T. GARROW, Barristor, Goderich, for the purpose.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL HAT AND GENTS FURNISHED IN THE PROPERTY OF SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STATE AND COUNTY WOLF. Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STATE AND COUNTY tyrights of a new and valuable patent that every dairyman should have. H. MORE, 531 Warten av.

FOR SALE—RESTAIRANT AND COFFEE-BOUSE will fitted up, doing sood business. Purities going east. Call at \$1 Fifth—av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STATE AND COUNTY dairyman should have. H. MORE, 531 Warten av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STATE AND COUNTY dairyman should have. H. MORE, 531 Warten av.

TO HEALT AND COUNTY STATE AND COUNTY dairyman should have. H. MORE, 531 Warten av.

FOR SALE—RESTAIRANT AND COFFEE-BOUSE with fitted up, doing sood business. Purities going east. Call at \$1 Fifth—av.

FOR SALE—OR TO BLOO—GENTLEMEN WITH THE House.

2500 TO \$1,000-GENTLEMEN WITH THE \$1500 above amounts can secure as interest in a business casy, profitable, and respectable, buying met profits \$500 monthly, in a sown with 15,000 population, or one-half interest for the exclusive right for Chicago, \$4,000. We have a capital to back it up of \$150,000. Call at 80 East Madisus-st., Boom 80: hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MUSSCAR.

MUSSCAR.

MUSSCAR.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—WE WILL SELL FOR RITO latest improvements to make room for alterations in our building. R. 7. MARTIN, 158 State-8t.

DEST AND CHEAFPST—THE NICHOLSON CABINATION 150 and appeared read at the factory. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 68 East indiana.e.

DECREE BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-8t.

POR SALE-300 SECOND-HAND BLASS OR GET-mass silver band instruments, fir sees or tingle, cheap, Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Mosrow att., Pilmer House, Chicago.

POR SALE-305 SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT BARgains: prices ranging from \$25 mysards to \$200. Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Mosrow att., Palmer House, Chicago.

POR SALE-305 SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT BARgains: prices ranging from \$25 mysards to \$200. Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Mosrow-sta.

POR SALE-305 COND-BAND PIANOS AT BARgains: prices ranging from \$25 mysards to \$200. Apply to JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner State and Mosrow-state and Mosrow-state. P ply at 158 North Sangamon et.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT SPLENDID PARLOW OBgas at greatly reduced prices—550, 573, 540 buys organs worth double. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State.

\$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT BRAND NEW and all the latest improvements, nandsome carved legs, and fyre, list price 5700, to make room for alterations in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

LOST AND POUND. CAPTURED FROM THIEVES BY OUR PRIVATE watchman Cloim Hefferent, Thursday evening, four packages of lard which are now at our office, as Korth Canal. at. which ewher can have by proving property and paying for this notice. Wilmington Conf. at. and M. Company.

LOST.—GD. REWARD FOR CLOTHING TAKEN from Room 2 corner Abrideen and Madican streets, Friday, 28th. F. H. STEVENE, 147 and 148 Fifth-av. TRACE. H. C. WALKER, 240, 231, 257, and 250 state.

RAVE THE LABREST AND BEST PARKY sleigh in the city, which can be hired at all hours and at remountable rates. OSCAR FIELD, 163 Michigan etc.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

DOT OF BLANK BOOKS AT HALP PRICE: depot, and state of sciences, \$10, cost \$25; Harper's Bible, \$8, cost \$25; Charles of Sciences, \$10, cost \$25; Harper's Bible, \$8, cost \$25; Portrait gallery of eminent parsons wanted for gold stripe. Leave at Tribune onice and receive revert.

TOST—A BUNCH OF RETS, BETWEEN ADAMS
L and Sixteenth-sis. The finder will please return to
Fullman Palace-Car Company, corner Adams at and
sichtgan-av, Boom 28.

TOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING A RUBLitera, were lost passerday near the friedmenter. The
finder is requested to leave it with P.C. Vientlind,
LOW Bearborn-at.

DEWARD—A LIBERAL, REWARD WILL BE FAID
to for overcoast taken from Academy of Sciences has
evening, if returned to it, care 66 State-st.

DIVORCES

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY ORTANNED IN severy latte and Territory, for incompatibility of other causes: furthern years experience. A. J. DEXTER. R. B. Dearborn ed., iscous a and q. Grienga, it N. B. —Unauestionable references. Fee after decree. Divorces Librationable references. Fee after decree. Divorces Librationable references. Fee after decree. Divorces Librationable references. A state decree it years etc. Librationable and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Librationable and Control of the Control of t

the General Assembly, the lay issued an action to Dr. perintendent of the Athenso appear and show by what be appear and allow of the second position.

I were introduced to provide the second persons to act as a situal Examiners; to provide not farm and labor associatifs to advertise the sales a cities in daily newspapers receds that of a weakly. HELLET

OHIO. in. 26.—In acc

the vote, and when a sale as made, no quorum was assembling in the afternoon a fatroduced a resolution rest, Larue, and Johnston, of ted themselves to defeat a he act of 1867, which provide bolting, and calling upos the county to examine the facts to was stricken out, he satisfied has been could do the same, but would column the same, but would continue the was the way are could do the same, but would continue the way the work of the whole matter was the trouble arose from the four of the Democrats in the the election of Republican

the election of Benublica ters, State Librarian, Trustee tions, etc.

Va., Jan. 26.—On the first

GRORGIA. an. 26.—Ben Hill has been as Senator from this best, wood.

ATORIAL.

m. 25.—The fifth ballot for ator stood: Osborn, 25; 26; Scars, 25; Harvey, 29; 5; Elder, 4; Phillips, 2; sixth ballot Harvey gained one gained 1, and Stillings E DUEL.

Sol to The Treese.

6.—Dr. May, father of one was questioned by the was also James Kenney The examination of both less than ten minutes. As ury was no was rate to the was expected that Dr. possess important informativen up. This is probably to matter.

REGULATIONS.

Ian. Mr.—The Revelants

to passed resolutions adoptions of the Pork Packers

est, and this market will

by such rules and regula
and buyers of hog pro
was also adopted making

to be a for the lat of February paydelivery of goods, unless

greed upon between the

This is noticeably on its sent and it sent as some and it sent as some for fuel and it sent as some for fuel and it with purpose and the toilet and bath-room thing can compare the solid and bath-room thing can compare the solid and bath-room thing can compare the solid and salt-room.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID Edition, postpaid; I year...... of a year, per month... I to any address four weeks for. y Edition: Literary and Relig day Edition, twelve pages... eekly, postpaid, 1 year.... of a year, per month.... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID Postage prepaid.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakea, be sure and give PostOffice address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express,
Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

*RRMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week ally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY. 1. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep't.). 2. TO RENT. 2. GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE. 4. DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F'G COMPANY.

WMC. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROB.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL.
CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loan Dep'L).
FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.
HENRY & SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.
JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
M. D. HARDIN.
D. K. PEARSONS & CO. BRIDGE. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF.
O. L. BASKIN & CO.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
MANAGING EDITOR.
L. C. EABLE.
W. L. BARNEY & CO. -7 W. J. BARNEY & CO. WILLIAM BROSS.

II. F. NORCEOSS. J. A. MCELDOWNEY
REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU,
COMMERCIAL EDITOR COMMERCIAL EDITOR

W. W. DEXTER.

GEORGE L. THATCHER.

NIGHT EDITOR.

CITY EDITOR.

ces in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW. AMUSEMEZ/TS. New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Le Comandeur Careneuve, the Pro gidigitateur. Afternoon

fonroe street, core er Dearborn.

Have iv's Theatre.

colph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Encent of Daly's Fifth Avenue Company. "Life." McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and Stafe. En-of Louise Pomeroy. Afternoon, "Lady of Evening, "Romeo and Juliet." McCormick Hall.

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "Jack the Giant Killer." Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

W. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 200, A. P. AND A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening, at Hall, 74 and 76 Mo ares-st., for business and work. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 941.

The Joint Convention of the Senate and House of Representatives will assemble on Thursday next for the purpose of counting the Electoral vote. Before that day the Arbitration bill will have received the signature of the President and become a law, so that disputed questions upon which the Joint Convention is unable to agree may be at once referred to the Trapartite Commis-sion and considered and decided on in time admit of the declaration of the result prior to the 4th of March.

The investigation into the man DUDLEY FIELD Committee has now reached such a degree of absurdity and disgrace that the Democracy should abandon it if they have any self-respect. The sad mess that J. B. Deberry, telegraph operator at the rail-road depot at Tallahassee, made of his testi-mony after being previously coached by FIELD and Thompson, is the most disgraceful partisan display that has yet been made. If the Democracy has no better method of investigation than to manufacture a witness' ony, and then rehearse him so badly he cannot tell his own lies straight, canwithout cornering himself and criminating his employers, the Democrats had either better select more intelligent witnesses or quit the business.

It seems to have been generally con in Washington that the choice of a fifth member of the judicial branch of the Arbitration Commission will not fall upon Judge Davis, who has not yet signified his intention with reference to the Illinois Senatorship, though it is considered almost certain that he will accept. The four Justices named in ces CLIFFORD, MILLER, STRONG, and FIELD-will probably not choose fifth until the Senate and House shall have constituted their parts of the Commission Four separate caucuses will be held to de-termine who shall be chosen as the ten Contermine who shall be enosen as the ten con-gressional arbitrators, and it seems to be mutually understood and agreed that great care shall be exercised to make the political branch of the Commission notable in the matter of statecraft, and as nearly as possi-ble equal to the judicial branch in point of legal ability.

A spirited session of the Finance Committee of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of borrowing money to pay bills already audited amounting to about \$16,000. There being no funds in the Treasury applicable to this purpose, the plan of the Ring is to borrow. Against this ruinous policy two of the members of the Finance Committee, Messers. Arans and FITZGERALD, have firmly set their faces, and yesterday's buildozing by Holder and Tabor, assisted by ROUNTREE, was powerto move them from their purpose to fight any further borrowing and to insist upon a reduction of expenditures to correspond with the present emptiness of the Treasury. All the talk about closing up institutions is bosh, and will not The only thing that will be slosed up by the enforcement of this policy of retrenchment and honesty is the rapacious maw of the devil-fish that has eaten the substance of the taxpayers until there is no

Meats closed to lower, at 6c for shoulders, boxed; 8tc for short-ribs; and 8tc for \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm.
Wheat closed to lower, at \$1.26 cash and \$1.28\frac{1}{2}\$ seller March. Corn closed \frac{1}{2}c lower, at 42\frac{1}{2}c cash and 42\frac{1}{2}c for February. Oats closed to higher, at 35te cash and 85te seller February. Bye was quiet, at 71@71\fc. Barley closed \(\)c lower, at 60c for February. The hog market opened firm but soon weak-ened, and closed 10@15c lower, at \$5.90@ 6.75. Cattle were dull and easy, with sales at \$2.50@5.80. Sheep were dull and unchanged, at \$2.75@5.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Already speculation is active concerning the personnel of the Congressional branch of the Arbitration Commission. Among the Senate Republicans Mr. EDMUNDS' appoint ment is regarded as a matter of course, be ing a just recognition of the zeal and efficiency which characterized his labors in maturing the plan and directing its consider-ation in the Senate. Mr. Hows, of Wisconsin, is named as likely to be chosen as representing that class who, though not entirely approving of the measure, gave it his support from high considerations of patriotism.

Mr. Morron will be strongly urged as one of the Republican members who vigorously opposed the bill, and who, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, is thoroughly conversant with all the facts that must form so vital a feature of the abritration. It is as good as settled that Messrs. Bayard and THURMAN will represent the Democrats of the Senate. In the House the Republicans who voted against the bill are in a strong majority, and from present indications they will not agree to the appointment of Messrs. McCrary and Hoar, the former the original mover of the resolution for the Joint Committee and the latter the most powerful advocate of the plan. It is to be hoped, however, that both these gentlemen will be accorded the well-deserved honor of serving on the Commission they labored so hard to

The announcement of the election of Ben HILL to the United States Senate by the Georgia Legislature after a stubborn contest for the place will be received more complacently by the American people now that it would have been some months ago. The debate in the early part of the last session on the Amnesty bill, and the fierce assault of Mr. BLAINE, drew out from HILL immoderate expressions which gained for him a reputation as the representative of the unrepentant Rebel. But the caucus consultations of the Democrats in the early part of the present session, when the Northern doughfaces were howling for "wah," gave Mr. HILL an opportunity to remove this impression by his mod-erate counsels and by the repeated declaration that he and his constituents had come back to the Union to stay, and did not propose to do any more rebelling or fighting. Of course the batteries of the old secessionists were opened upon Hill, and it was ed that this display of conservfreely predic atism would defeat him for the United States Senate, for which he was known to be a candidate. His triumph under these circumstances reflects credit upon the State of Georgia, and it may be accepted as another notice to the "wah" Democrats of the North that the Southern people intend to hold off in the next fight until their Northern allies take the initiative, and prefer not to fight at

ELECTING A PRESIDENT. The passage of the Arbitration bill by longress offers the means of extrication Congress from a very complicated entanglement long foreseen, often predicted, and at last an actual, present reality. In 1800 the old system which threatened the termination of the young Republic. There were a few men at that day who rose above party considerations, and to their patriotism the country. owed its escape from a wreck, and the Congress, impressed with the sense of public danger, promptly provided, by a constitu-tional measure, against a recurrence of that event in that form. But the change in the Constitution left the country exposed to perils not then foreseen. Fifty years ago, Chancellor Kent, in his commentaries on the Constitution, as if possessed of the gift of prophecy, wrote as follows on the sub-

ject of Presidential elections: The mode of his appointment presented one of the most difficult and important questions that oc-cupied the deliberations of the assembly which framed the Constitution; and if ever the tran-quillity of this nation is to be disturbed and its quillity of this nation is to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power, it will be upon this very subject of the choice of a President. This is the question that is eventually to test the goodness and try the strength of the Constitution, and if we shall be able for half a century hereafter to continue to elect the Chief Magistrate of the Union with discretion, moderation, and integrity, we shall undoubtedly stamp the highest value on our national character.

The country is just now passing through the crisis thus foreseen, and the test of the goodness and strength of our Constitution is in the passage of this Arbitration bill, and the consequent avoidance of the threatened calamity. But this measure, however satisfactory as a temporary expedient, will not cure the radical defects in the present system of electing the President. These mus be cured by an amendment of the Constitution which will be permanent, until, in the progress of time, other changes will be re-Some of the defects of the present system

are: 1. The useless machinery of the Elect-oral Colleges, with all the liabilities to fraud in their appointment, fraud and corruption in their voting, and errors and illegalities in their proceedings. 2. The injustice of the election of Presidents by the majorities of the popular votes in States, leading to coron in the elections by offering to a few voters the opportunity of electing both President and Vice-President. 3. The stifling of the voice of the minority in a majority of States in the choice of President. 4. The absence of any general rule for assuring the validity of elections, and the assuring the validity of elections, and the

An amendment to the Constitution must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and it is not likely that the smaller States will ever volun-tarily surrender their Senatorial representa-tion in the vote for President, nor is it likely that they will ever consent to have the President elected by the aggregate vote of the whole people. The voting by States, there-fore, will have to be retained, but this does not include the retaining of the present sys-tem of voting through the agency of Electors hicago produce markets were gensaier yesterday, and most of them
ive. Mess pork closed 35c per bri
at \$16.45@16.50 for February and
16.72} for March. Lard closed 20c
lbs lower, at \$10.67\[\]@10.70 for

tures to so apportion the districts as to practically defeat the popular will. We have read all the schemes that have been proposed or suggested, and to our judgment there is no one which is so commendable in all respects as that framed by the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. That plan is simple m operation, easily understood, is free from all opportunities for fraud, and gives to the vote of every man in every State its full weight in determining the choice for President. Briefly stated, that plan is as follows: Each State shall have, as now, as many votes for President as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress; that at the election each voter shall vote directly for a candidate for Presi-dent and for Vice-President; that this vote shall be returned and canvassed by the State authority as it is now for State officers; that the aggregate vote polled for all candidates for President be divided by the number of votes for President to which each State is entitled, and the quotient will be the ratio of popular vote to a vote for President. The Governor, therefore, has nothing to do but to ascertain the number of votes to which each candidate is entitled from that State Thus, at the late election, New York gave TILDEN thirty-five votes, Indiana gave TIL-DEN fifteen votes, while Pennsylvania gave HAYES twenty-nine votes, California six votes, Wisconsin ten votes, and Vermont five votes. The popular Electoral votes of these States was as follows:

States	Popular vote	Electric	
States	Tilden	Hayes	Tilden
California	75, 845	78, 614	
Indiana	213, 528	208, 011	
New York	521, 949	489, 207	
Pennsylvania	306, 158	384, 122	
Vermont	20, 254	44, 092	
Wisconstn	123, 927	130, 038	Total.....1, 321, 659 1, 334, 714 Under the plan suggested by Judge alew, the Electoral vote of these

would have been thus divided: States.

The Republican majority of less than fornia; the Democratic majority of 5,000 in Indiana controlled the whole fifteen votes of that State; the nearly half-million Republicans in New York had no voice in the Electoral vote of that State, while the Democrats of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin were excluded in like manner. It is to be expected that in large States like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and other States, the popular vote will always be so close that frauds to the extent of 4,000 to 8,000 votes may change the whole Electoral vote of one of these States and determine the election of a President. The transfer of the Electoral vote of one of these States from one candidate to another offers a con stant temptation to fraud and corruption the colonization and Importation of voters and the other crimes against honest elections So long as a bare majority of the popula vote controls the entire Electoral vote of the State, it will afford an inducement for violence and intumidation in the Southern States, when, if the contest was reduced the mere majority of the Electoral vote. there would be no such inducement. Had this plan been in operation at the recent election, the votes of the Southern F stes would have been divided somewhat - fol-

lows:

Total The actual result is that TILDEN got 119 votes and HAYES 19, of which the 8 of Louisiana and the 4 of Florida are disputed and denied. But, had this rule been in operation, the inducement for violence and bull dozing would have been out of the way, full vote would have been had, and the Re publicans would be entitled, beyond what we have given them, to at least five addition al votes in Alabama, Georgia, Mississipp and South Carolina. In like manner the Democrats would have obtained addit votes at the North. But the element of fraud would be largely eliminated from the elec-tions for President, because in nearly every State the contest would be for the odd vote or two votes which would pertain to the majority of the popular vote. Every Demo crat in Vermont, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illi nois, and Ohio would have his vote counted in the general result, just as every Repul lican vote would be counted for Pres Indiana, New Jersey, Kentucky, Tennesse Georgia, and Missouri. The machinery of election-returns would be reduced to the sim plest form. Somebody must be trusted in the end. The State officers, or the Gov ernor, directly responsible to the people, o such persons as may be trusted by the people of a State to canvass the vote for State officers, can be designated to make the com putation of votes and certify the result. In ne State could the contest apply to the whole Electoral vote, and therefore the possibility of the general result being determined the vote of any one State would be redu to a minimum. We think that the more this plan is considered the more it will commend itself to the country, at least until some other and better one is proposed.

The Inter-Ocean affects to sneer at " local evening paper called the Post, claim-ing to be Republican," which advocated the election of the Hon. JOHN C. HAINES for Senator. This insignificant "local paper" happens to have at least 5,000 greater circulation than the *I.-O.*, and by persistent pegging away succeeded in getting the very respectable number of 69 votes for its candi-date,—commencing with but one or two. And, what is more, if Mr. Speaker Shaw had not declared the motion to adjourn on Wednesday evening carried, and thus adsion before the fortieth bal ot was taken, either JOHN C. HAINES OF C. B. LAWRENCE would have been elected Sens tor. Everybody says that on the motion to adjourn the nees were twice as numerous as the ayes; that there was a perfect roar for one more ballot heard on all sides of the Chamber. But the Speaker, for some reason not explained, decided that the ayes had it, and declared the session ended, amidst great noise, excitement, and tumult. On the thirty-ninth ballot quite r number of Democrats dropped Davis and voted for LAWRENCE. The HAINER vote having mounted up to 69, and Kenon and Hickey voting for him, alarmed the Demotaken, the bulk of them would have supelection that a few Republicans could have made him Senator. But the adjournment blunder destroyed the chance. During the dark hours of the night, when honest men were in bed, the Democratic leaders were intimidating KEROE and HICKEY and bull-dozing all their fellows into solid cohort for

FAILURES AND THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK. If we were to accept on their face the statistics of the mercantile failures of the year just closed which are reported by the commercial agencies, and compare them with the failures of the previous years, the onclusion would be that the country has ot yet suffered the worst effects of the panic ported for the year 1876 is 9,092, with aggregate liabilities amounting to \$191,117,786, and average liabilities of \$21,020; in 1875, there were only 7,740 failures, but the average liabilities were \$25,960; in 1874, the total failures were 5,830, and the average liabilities \$26,627. It will be noticed that, while the number of failures has increased steadily since 1872, the average liabilities steadily since 1872, the average have decreased. (This may be explained in two or three ways. There are still large numbers of firms doing business who were too seriously affected by the panic and shrinkage in prices to warrant their continuation, and their affairs must be wound up sooner or later; but the firms that were spread out the most succumbed some time since, while those that have held on have reduced their liabilities. Hence, while the actual number of failures has increased, the amount of liabilities which the failures represent has been ma-terially reduced. The facilities of the bankrupt court are likewise to be held responsible for a large part of the increase in num-bers. It is notorious that the Bankrupt law and the general practice thereunder have encouraged fraudulent failures in large numbers, and served as a means to enable many debtors to compromise obligations and settle with creditors when they were able to pay dollar for dollar.

The showing for the past year contains many encouraging features for the prospective business of the United States. The best attainable statistics show the fail-ures in Canada during the year to have been one out of every thirty-two firms doing business, and average liabilities of \$14,767, while the failures of the United States are only 1 in every 62, or about half as many proportion. The failures in England in 1875 were 1 in every 36 firms, with average liabil-ities of \$87,870, which indicates that the depression has been more serious across the water than among us. In the United States there is a great difference in the amount of failures reported from different sections. Thus in the New England States, the failures were 1 in 59, with average liabilities of \$28,628; in the Middle States they were 1 in 57, with average liabilities of \$24,800; while in the Western States the failures were only 1 in 72, or nearly one-third less, with average liabilities of only \$16,843, or nearly one-half less. There could scarcely be a better evidence of the superior resources of the Western States, which is explained mainly by the fact that their production is of the kind which the world demands and must have in hard times as well as good 'times. The comparative statistics really present

promising outlook for the current year, which will be materially brightened by the disappearance of the political troubles. Not-withstanding the serious apprehension that has grown out of the Presidential dispute, the failures during the last quarter of the year 1876 were 20 per cent less than those of the corresponding period of 1875, and the amount of liabilities not one-half as large; so, too, the failures for the last quarter were considerably less than those of the previous quarter in the same year. This indicates plication paralyzed business, that the turning-point has come, and that only peace and quiet in public affairs are necessary to permit a restoration of confider general revival of trade. This s further confirmed by the increase of our exports and the decrease of our imports,-showing an increased production and de creased extravagance. All our products needed a broad-cotton, grain, sugar, tobac co, gold, and silver-have been more prolific than ever. The present winter will be favorable for the fall crops, and the good roads which the snow has given will make the country trade much livelier the coming spring than it was last year. Atothe time, prices have generally touched bottom even the resumption of specie-payment would not affect them very much, and the tendency will probably be upward from that time. Fortunately, the political trouble have not depreciated the national currency nor the Government credit, and all ditions are favorable to a healthful reaction after the definite settlement of the Presi dential contest.

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE" as elsewhere, for present as well as for past times. Not only does it conform to the most rigid moral principle which any one could suggest, being a condensed statement of the famous Golden Rule, but it contains a world of practical wisdom. No statesman can b sagacious unless he practice according to its direction. For what a statesman needs, in addition to guiding principles, is an accurate knowledge of the circumstances in which he will be called to act. These can never be understood simply in the light of one's own opinions and wishes, or of those of a single party, any more than a varied landscape can be fully seen from even the best single point. A wise General begins, of course, with a study of his own position, army, and resource But that is only half his anxiety. He says to himself: "There is my antagonist, with his forces. Let me put myself in his place at the head of his army, and with the opportunities which apparently offer. Perhaps can thus penetrate his plans." No Gener is fit for his responsible position who fails to pursue this method. As little is a statesman qualified to judge of appropriate measures who has a set of abstract principles and party aims which he proposes to carry out regardless of circumstances, ignoring the op-posite party and the general feeling of the country; with which, nevertheless, he has to do, in the measures which he proposes, both in their enactment and in their execu-

Here is the source of the opposition which certain politicians offer to the so-called com-promise measure for counting the Presiden-tial Electoral votes. They regard it from the partisan side entirely, or from the point of view of their personal opinion as to the merits of the ease. They have no doubt that Haves has received an honest majority of one in the Electoral Colleges of the

Union. They feel certain that the Louisians Returning Board acted both lawfully and justly in ruling out returns from "bull-dozed" parishes. They are sure that, in the absence of any other constitutional provision, the President of the Senate, who is to open the votes, must also count them. Thus hey see the way clear to the official announcement of Mr. Hayas' election, and, with the present Administration in the hands of the Republicans, to his triumphant inauguration. With such vantage-ground, they deem it folly to throw away a victory, and to consent to a measure which renders the

result uncertain.

All this is plausible, so long as one looks at this single set of opinions and judgments; or so long as the views of the opposite party are regarded as without any reason, and as hypocritically put forward from "pure cussedness." But in such an estimate of others no man who calls himself a statesman or the state of the sta for a moment indulge. A Republican must put himself in the place of a Democrat, who honestly believes in his own party, and in the necessity of its triumphs to the prosperity of the land. Such a Democrat is convinced the land. Such a Democrat is convinced that Mr. Thiden has been actually and legally chosen President of the United States, and he suspects the Republican leaders of a plot to cheat him out of his victory by reducing a majority of 8,000 in Louisiana to a minority, through the corrupt action of a Returning Board, composed wholly of Republicans, and deciding in secret session. He is equally sure that the constitutional remedy is in the right of either House of Congress to object to the counting of spurious votes, and the House of Representatives to judge whether there has been a failure of the Electoral Colleges to elect, and thus a duty of election imposed on itself. All this is as certain to his mind as the first-named series of opinions is to the mind of the Reseries of opinions is to the mind of the Re-publican; and he is fortified in his conclupublican; and he is fortuned in his conclusions by the published opinions of eminent lawyers, Judges, and statesmen, and by the excited cry of a great party embracing half of the nation. In fact, each of these opinionated men has back of him three or four

papers.

How can a sagacious, statesmanlike Republican ignore this firm Democratic judgment, and act as if it did not exist, or as if it had no plausible reasons to offer? Let him put himself in a Democrat's place, and ask what he would demand, with such a belief, and backed by such numbers. Let him consider, also, the impossibility of changing that opinion, in the present excitement, and with the testimony and the reports of Congressional Committees diametrically conflicting. Let him further reflect that the nation has but recently emerged from a well-nigh fatal civil conflict, the passionate effect which has not yet subsided, and that the present contested election has unfortunate incidental connection with the sectional dif-

erences on which that war hinged. After such a survey of the political field and the perplexing circumstances of the case he will be less inclined, we think, to adop the policy of riding rough-shod over op-ponents, as though his own judgment were infallible and nothing were due to the dissent of half the nation. He will learn not a little by thus putting himself in a Demo-crat's place, and looking for a while through his eyes. And then it will be fitting t notice that the business of the country is at a pause, till this new danger shall have been averted. The long, dark days of "the panic have come nearly to an end, hope is in every heart, a readiness to engage in new enter-prises is beginning to manifest itself, but no prudent capitalist will stir till the political cloud shall pass away. In Europe, too, our good name is once more at stake on our ability to weather a fresh storm pretty certainly, along with the better feel-ing that prevailed before the political comfatal to Mexico and South America. They will have faith in our people, in our institu tions, and in our vario us enterprises, when they see us emerge safely from these complications. We know of a large railway loan negotiated abroad for an enterprise impor-tant to this city, the papers of which wait to be signed till this Presidential contest is terminated. As, therefore, no hope exists that a purely party course can be wisely and safely taken, it becomes each patriot to con-sent to such a special arrangement to meet the emergency as shall satisfy the reasonable men of both parties. The proposed measur is of such a character m its relation present circumstances, and promises a peace-ful solution of the complicated problem. We have no doubt that Congress will enact what the nation demands.

A BAD CASE OF FLOP.

We understand it to be one of the high privileges of so-called "independent journal-ism" to hold one opinion one day and another the next. We have even known this priv ilege to be excreised to the extent of printing on the same day and on the same page two judgments diametrically opposed to each other, and both delivered in a superlatively dogmatic style that admitted of no dispute. But of all the journalistic ground-and-lofty tumbling that has come under our notice of late the double-somersaults of the "unphilo-sophical jackass" who writes in the Chicago Times on the Presidential election are the most remarkable. He started out with assertion that the whole matter was in the hands of the House of Representatives, and insisted that the Democratic major ity in that body should proceed to elect the President, whether or not a nomination were declared. Next, he maintained that every Electoral vote must receive the assent of the House of Repre sentatives in order to be counted, and called everybody names who would not agree to so absurd a proposition. At this juncture an outline of the Congressional scheme for arbi-tration was made public, and he immediately denounced it as "a delusion and a cheat," vowed that all arguments in support of it are "arguments of either ignorance or knavery, or both," and disposed of it not only on his own motion, but for everybody else, in the

own motion, but for everybody else, in the following summary fashion:

There is ample reason to say that the "High Court of Arbitration" scheme is not satisfactory to anybody, and is not regarded by anybody as anything but a temporary expedient to bridge over a possible bloody chasm. Every intelligent person perceives that there is not a particle of honesty in the contrivance. Every member of the two Committees that have incubated and hatched this non-descript contrivance of mutual bambooslement perfectly well knows that a more dishonest scheme of mutual self-deception never was devised. The two factions came together and said, mentally at all events, Let us invent something that will involve the outcome in a fog; let us set up a screen of humbug before the cyes of the country behind which we the managers can proceed to play our own little game, throwing Constitution, law, and principles of public right meanwhile to the devil. Having thus consigned the proposition, its originators, and its advocates, to the bottomless pit, some higher power seemed to intervene and ingist upon a milder characteriza-

tion of the arbitration scheme. The "unnounced that, "solely as a measure of ex-pediency, and for this time only, the project may be admissible," and tried to break the

It is a plan to take the place in the present It is a plan to take the place in the present emergency of a constitutional provision which has utterly broken down, and of the breakdown of which the introduction of the plan is a confession. This fact that our written Constitution, in the mode provided for getting a President, has come to an utter failure, may be a humiliating fact to persons who have too blindly worshiped that groteaque instrument; nevertheless it is a fact which it is the part of wisdom to meet face to face and candidly acknowledge. The sooner the American people are brought to perceive this fact, the sooner will the nation proceed to the establishment of some wiser arrangement in the place of that which has proved a complete failure.

But the higher power and successful buildozer of the Times was not satisfied with

dozer of the Times was not satisfied with this half-way flop; he insisted that the "unphilosophical jackass" should show his agility by turning clean over. So the next thing we have from him is a furious bray at Senator Morron for opposing the measure. This is the way he put Morron down:

ery or ignorance, or both," has now become a scheme for "submitting the case to the ablest and most impartial Judges of the law." Thus suddenly have ignorant petti-foggers and conscienceless knaves been transformed into learned Judges, most righteous Judges, second Dankers. And saw it is discovered that nobody but the office-haders million voters, deeply interested in the result, and with no means of judging of the facts but the statements published in the papers.

and their attorneys are opposed to the most excellent device, which but yesterday was to send "Constitution, law, and principles" of public right to the devil." The conversion, fortunately, is in the right direction, and if the "unphilosophical jackass" of the Chi-cago Times were buildozed a little more, and if the chief bulldozer of that concern had a better knack of forecasting public sentiment on issues that arise, "independent journal-ism" might be spared a good many humiliat-

ing errors.

THE POLICE FORCE.
Superintendent HICKEY has put in the usual plea for which an annual report affords the opportunity. He wants an increase in the police force, and attempts to justify his claims by a comparison with other cities. He has not made out a very good case. In He has not made out a very good case. In the first place, he ignores altogether the fact that the City of Chicago has lately been verging on what would be called bankruptcy in ordinary commercial relations. Inhibited from increasing its bonded indebtedness, and having call loans which it could not meet, it became necessary either to forfeit all credit for the future, or so reduce the all credit for the future, or so reduce the current expenditures as to save money enough out of the tax-levy to recover a condition of solvency. The Council, elected by the people especially with a view to retrenchment and reform, wisely adopted the latter course. If profligate cities like New York and Brooklyn, which have set the example of extravagance and plunder for all municipalities in the country, choose to continue their reckless course, they should not be cited as models for Chicago. The work of cited as models for Chicago. The work of retrenchment has only been fairly begun in Chicago, and it would be ridiculous to abandon it after the struggle that was necesretrenchment has only been fairly begun in Chicago, and it would be ridiculous to abandon it after the struggle that was necessary to secure its adoption, and before any of its beneficial effects have been felt. And to increase the relies were ripes strengthened. In his collegiate course College, where he graduated at an each be won high bonors in his class, and the secured to be full of most pleasant properties. be a practical abandonment of the whole scheme, for any return to the old practices in one branch would be speedily follo a relapse in all the others. The Superintendent has also made a most arbitrary and reckless estimate of the comparative size of the cities in order to justify himself in his demand for an increase in the force. He says Chicago has 500,000 inhabitants and St. Louis 450,000; if this were the case, Chicago would still have its proper proportion of police, for the force in this city comprises sixty more men in the ratio of 517 to 417. or more in proportion than 500,000 to 450,-000. But there is no warrant for estimating the population of either city so high. The last census of any authority gives Chicago 420,000, and the city can only be said to have 500,000 by in the suburban towns made up of the families of men doing business in Chicago; but HICKEY'S jurisdiction. As to the increased duties of the police, put on them by the reduction of the number of street, sidewalk, and sanitary inspectors, it may be said that these additional duties ought only to increase the efficiency of the force, since they serve to fill up usefully the time the policemen are walking their beats, and prevent them from becoming careless, slothful, and aimless flaneurs. These new duties have not made the post of policeman any more irksome, and do not certainly require any increase in the force. Superintendent Hicker has now more men than Superintendent Washburn had, and his effort should simply be to make

The proposition upon which Congress must act is a proposition to convey into effect a positive mandate of the Constitution. Can one House of Congress convey into effect a mandate of the Constitution which is addressed to Congress? If it cannot, then a disagreement of the House is a failure of Congress to determine anything, to convey anything into legal effect.—Chicago Bulldoser.

It may be asked, in reply to this superficial sophistry. How can one House of Congress. sophistry, How can one House of Congress nullify a mandate of the Constitution? A disagreement of the two Houses in regard to counting the Electoral vote of a State necescounting the Electoral vote of a State necessarily fails to prevent the count. When the President of the Senate opens the certificate of the vote of the Electors of a State, properly attested, that certificate is of right admitted. On its face it bears the authority of the National Constitution, declaring the exclusive authority of the State to appoint Electors, and of the authority of the Electors to vote, and of the State and of the nation to have that your counted. The vote to have that vote counted. The vote must be counted, as a matter of course, un-less it be rejected. No motion that the vote less it be rejected. No motion that the vote of the State of Illinois, for example, be counted is in order or needed; the Constitution declares that it shall be counted. The only motion that can be made is that the vote be rejected or not counted. That is an affirmative proposition, and cannot be carried by the vote of one House. When the motion to reject fails to receive the concurrence of both Houses, it of course must be counted. The right of the State to have its

them fully as efficient in the work they have

to do.

does it require the assent of O

State's vote, it can only be on that it is not a vote, but merals defy the Constitution and count. If the vote presented is not a genuine vote, Congrecide, but one House of Con that the vote is bogns, and Congress—not one House ale mine this objection. No intell than an unphilosophical desi the preposterous proposition to oral vote of Illinois and Iou Pennsylvania, can be thrown out as counted by the objection of a partia jority of the House of Representative the two Houses meet on the 14th of

this partisan idiot claims, what is a holding a Presidential election? leave it to the House of Repres elected on side issues two or three yo

to Buffalo and entered a law office, years afterward was admitted to prest the 9th of December, 1838, he married Johnson, daughter of Dr. Reanning Jafterwards first Mayor of Buffalo. In commenced the study of theology in Seminary, and in 1833 was installed the Presbyterian Church at Genesse, N 1835 he resigned his charge and went to to accept the pastorage of a newly church on Pearl street. In the years 1853 a new church was orected under the 1853 a new church was creeted to of the Central Presbyterian Ch he took charge and where he 1873, when he resigned on accities of age. He was a man mind, generous culture, and ardent piety.
volumes of his lectures have been publis
book-form, the first, "Lectures to Men," and the second, "Lectures on the Men," and the second, "Lectures to Men," and the second, "Lectures on tress of Civilization and Government's Subjects." The deceased has three living: The Hon. Scorr Load, of No the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM LORD, of Coop

Knoxville, Tenn.

WILDUR A. FULLUR.

The Belvidere Northwesters has the follow

"A telegram was received on last fate
from Gen. Fullur, Denver, Col., annua. the death of his only son, Wilbur A. Ft. While the news was not entirely unexy as the deceased had been suffering free sumption for some time, yet it was rewith pain and sorrow, for Will Fulling. part of the time since the close of his co-course has been spent in California and orado, in the hope that a change of or might help him, but no permanent imp ment followed the change. Everything kind and loving hearts could ment followed the change. Everything kind and loving hearts could gest or that wealth could procure was for ed, but all in vain. The deceased was 23 old and an only son, his two brothers a died several years since. The remains brought to this place by Gen. Fuller, where we will be to the place by Gen. Fuller, where we will be to the place by Gen. Fuller, where we will be to the place by Gen. Fuller, where we will be to the place by Gen. Fuller, where we will be to the place by Gen. funeral services were held at the i Gen. Fullen last Wednesday afters o'clock, the funeral sermon being pi the Rev. T. C. EASTON."

Hard times tell on newspapers as well a all other classes of business. In Toleda an Evening Blade and Morning Commen. Republican and both well conducted but cost of publication cuts close upon The proprietors have devised a sort of scheme, not to divide profits, but to the conducted but the conducted bu scheme, not to divide profits, but to reduce penses. They are now both published is same office, and printed on the same pressure the same machinery, thus economist rent, and lighting, and in several other respectations are saved, especially in commercial and marks ports and Associated Press news; also in a deal of local reporting. How much per expense it is expected to save is not stated it must amount to considerable. If this ament succeeds, it is likely to be tried in etitles of the second and third class. The York Graphic remarks:

There are too many newspapers in the country stated of the morning papers and three of the evidence of the evidence of the washington (Jaronicie is hands of the Sheriff, and suspensions also pages of newspapers will be in order during the same of the Sheriff, and suspensions also pages of newspapers will be able to hely will have their reward upon the rewival of base and the journalism of the country will be imported and the journalism of the country will be imported and the jumps of the weak, worthess, bankrupt concurse.

There was some amusing

The way MILES KEI

wakes come off.? The co This style of party discipli-the ranks of the Democra

nd savoring of bulldozing. rer, to be fearfully effective The New York Sun-Tildi

mest:

The New York Sun still refressly opinion upon the subject of plan reported by the Joint Consul refressly opinion upon the subject of plan reported by the Joint Consul refreence derives its six fact that the Sun is supposed to pun's general riews and to exponisions with more accuracy arother newspaper in the country. There is willingto have the pithink over the plan and make it without any interference on some to look at it in its real lights fact that the acceptance of grobably result is pring the HAYES, it must be conceded by There has manifested, in this at least, a degree of disinteressarriotism which cannot be too if the people will only think have said and done in a similar will feel, and they ought to hafference.

Judge Lawrence was not forested by the Republicans of the greated with the Republicans of the greated was entitled to the full party while a candidate, was entitled to the full party while a candidate, was entitled to the Independents would have whole proceeding has an air of the whole proceeding has an air of the shout it.—St. Louis Globe. Date about it.—St. Louis Globe. Date who is proceeding the party of the shout it.—St. Louis Globe. Date who is proceeding the party of the should be shou when tit.—St. Louis Globe Des Yes, it has a very bad odor treachery, about it. Four steadily all day for Lawis nembers were determined to hould be elected if Mr. Sala

Why do not the Republicas at the who has represented the House, and the country so create a national reputation, and Senste with an influence that where she ought to be in the body.—Cincinnatis Commercial body.—Cincinnois Commercial
It is reported by persons w
publican caucus that, when
speech withdrawing his name
to the person on whom to co
had one request to make of
that peither E. B. Wasur
COOK should be allowed to
of them could have been. B

The famous Younger brother in the peaceful avocation of p Minnesota State-Prison. Haydn's divine oratoric of was annoanced for representat The village did not have a burn Hoar's perocation Thursday Compromise bill had the ring and was worthy of one who has Senate by the State of Webster in early life an apple-peddi clerk on a Mississippi steambo he built twenty-seven fron-cla

ment.

Gen. Tchernayeff, the most of the Servian war, has gone twinter there with his family. thorough disgrace. The order came from Russia.

Olive Logan's husband, havi Consul in Wales, has thus fathere are \$0,000 words in the cwar is the cabalistic motte beer. The word must tend to the consumption of the nation

ber. T.e word must tend to
the consumption of the nation
Judge Gildersleeve has chee
new gentleman's fashion of a
decline proposals of marriage
the latest exhibitors to ten
"This," says the Tribans,
are one of the noblest of our
In a recent letter to the Ch
Whipple says the Sioux we
white man. "For thirty-a
that shey had none of the a
their hands. If they hate us
broken our faith until to their
man of the double tongue."

The foreign papers sympat
theft of M. Cernuschi's stot
metallsm on his first landing
Pull Mall Gazette sly says;
supposed the trunk contain
There are many persons in a
suit think that such was the
Mrs. Lander, the actress, Mrs. Lander, two actes, Corcoran Gallery of Painti half-length picture of the Second of Russia. The Is ahould be a work of remarkative value to excess the sof such a personage in the Country of the Country of the Country of Painting Country of Pa

A new oditor in Souther with vigor and originality "Trath, told and maintain seasoned with nitro-glyceris fire by the lightning volcanic of a once free, but now rob The rumor from Zanziber

At the dedication of the n ton Thursday afternoon a made for contributions to the ards of atmission had print device: "The person us and to make a freewill offer se than \$1 towards meetle cred enterprise, or more,

The stories of their dome md Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy hi the columns of a contempor to raise either of them in Mrs. Pomeroy was no bette as an actress, and if Mr. Po hey have separated; but t might well be veiled in oban Eastern editor rejoi inding its level at last. It ticular use, he says, unless ton a many people atudy English. Where it should be used; and whe letter. Kikero, Keramik, Kolumbus, and Kolorad changes required in the ne changes required in the me
Daniel Heyman's will he
York, and in the course of
letter has been produced
of which runs thus: "Si
Sister For Gedding Wife J.
Sister For Gedding Wife J.
A Good Wife with Plent
gards." This noble sen
perhaps never been more
Dr. Farquharson argues
Montally that intellectual
listlessness in which the
emaly spend their lives.
tal work that may safely to
mys: "So long as a bra
well, to eat well, and to
out-door exercise, it ma
not necessary to impose a
actual number of hours
habors."

"If we do not gover marks the London Spec India is a great and succing better." We are pall ary a sentiment in a leas glish in India are a decolubey on our Western platon the Continent of Burearriages. The dacoity is minds. The dacoity is content of the people, and is conpressive, and lilegal. It some of catholic sympaths a dacoity is, the peoplinstant suppression, ab amash. Let the be never unsbridged dictionary.

s collegiate course at Yele raduated at an early age, in his class, and then life its victim. The greater e the close of his college at in California and Colthat a change of climate the no permanent improve change. Everything that the could suggest the cold suggest of the color of

ewspapers as well as on Morning Commercial, both well conducted papers; cuts close upon receipts. Evised a sort of pooling profits, but to reduce extended to the same press, and y, thus economizing in in several other respects rable type-setting can be mercial and market recess news; also in a good. How much per cent of to save is not stated, but iderable. If this experidity to be tried in other third class. The New

port have prepared two coffins, one for the use of Milks Kehor and the other for T. J. Hickers, traitors to their party. The longer they tay away, the longer it will be before their wakes some off." The coffins did the business. This style of party discipline is only found in the ranks of the Democracy. In the Republican party it would be regarded as illegitimate, and savoring of bulldozing. It appears, however, to be fearfully effective.

The New York Sun-TILDEN's strongest sup-orier—copies the following paragraph from the latimore Bulletin (Dem.), without note or com-

Baltimore Builetin (Dem.), without note or comment:

The New York Sun still refrains from expressing any opinion upon the subject of the "compromise plan" reported by the Joint Committee. This unjust reticence derives its significance from the fact that the Sun is supposed to reflect Mr. Tr., say general views and to express his particular opinions with more accuracy and fullness than any other newspaper in the country. It shows that Mr. Tr., the sum of the

Judge LAWRENCE was not fairly or honorably realed by the Republicans of the Illinois Legislawre yesterday. As the nominee of the caucus, he as entitled to the full party vote, — just as Louax, edile a candidate, was entitled to it. If he had revived this support he would have been elected, as is independents would have voted for him. The hole proceeding has an air of trickery and bad faith out it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Yes, it has a very

about it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Yes, it has a very bad odor of trickery, and also treachery, about it. Four Democrats voted steadily all day for LAWRENCE, but certain

Why do not the Republicans bring out Wasn-BURKE, who has represented the State so ably in the House, and the country so creditably abroad? His is a national reputation, and he would go into the Senate with an influence that would put Illinois where she ought to be in the deliberations of that body.—Cincinnati Commercial.

It is reported by persons who were in the Re-

It is reported by persons who were in the Re-publican caucus that, when Logan made his speech withdrawing his name, he said, in regard to the person of whom to concentrate, that he had one request to make of his friends, viz.: that peither E. B. WASHBURNE nor B. C. COOK should be allowed to be elected. Either of them could have been. But it is all right. PERSONAL.

The famous Younger brothers are now engaged in the peaceful avocation of painting palls in the Minnesota State-Prison.

Haydn's divine oratorio of "The Cremation,"

was announced for representation in an Iowa town. The village did not have a burning desire to assist. Hoar's percration Thursday to his speech on the Compromise bill had the ring of true eloquence, and was worthy of one who has been chosen to the Senate by the State of Webster and Sumner. behave by the State of wester and summer.

Capt. Eads, the distinguished civil engineer, was in early life an apple-peddler, and afterwards clerk on a Mississippi steamboat. During the War he built twenty-seven iron-clads for the Govern-

ment.

Gen. Tchernayeff, the most conspicuous figure of the Servian war, has gone to Nice to spend the winter there with his family. This looks like a thorough diagrace. The orders, it is understood, came from Russia.

Olive Logan's husband, having been appointed a Consul in Wales, has thus far only learned that there are 80,000 words in the language, and that there are 80,000 words in the language, and that there are 80,000 words to the language and that there are 80,000 words in the language. And that there are 80,000 words in the language and that there are 80,000 words in the language. The consumption of the national beverage.

Judge Gildersleeve has checked in New York the new gentleman's fashion of shooting at ladies who whole affar, has been kind enough to sold us the following particulars regarding the battle of yesterday:

A body of six armed men, full of trouble and forty-yard whisky, said to have hailed from the sequestered town of Carterville, entered Webb City this afternoon and created a sensation by riding up and down the street threatening destruction to whoever opposed them. They talked loud and brandished their arms freely. The streets were soon cleared, and as no person wished to come in contact with these ruffians they, for a time, had possession of the town, and ran things pretty much their own way. One of them struck a citizen, who happened to expose himself on the street, across the face, at the same time presenting a revolver at his head, after which he ran across the street and jumped through an open window into the Scott House, creating a consternation among the immates, and chasing the women about the house, who set up a terrible screaming. The others hearing this hurrically dismounted from their horses, and with drawn revolvers entered the house. One of them struck Mr. Scott, an elderly man, and proprietor of the house, gashing his head quite severely. They then left the house and mounted their horses again, and after gallooing up and down the streets, yelling like a band of Comanche Indians, took their departure for their native town, the classic shades of Carterville.

Since writing the above, one of their number

In a recent letter to the Church Journal, Bishop Whipple says the Sioux were the friends of the white man. "For thirty-five years they boasted that they had none of the white man's blood on their hands. If they tate us, it is because we have broken our faith until to them the white man is the man of the double tongue."

The foreign papers sympathetically chronicle the theft of M. Cermischi's stock of pamphlets on bimetallsm on his first landing in New York. The Pall Mall Gazette slyly says: "The thief probably supposed the trunk contained matter of value." There are many persons in the United States who still think that such was the case. Mrs. Lander, the actress, has presented to the

ville.

Since writing the above, one of their number returned, and our Marshal, who, with the assistance of some of our citizens, had in the meantime organized for the protection of the town, emptied at least the contents of half-a-dozen shot-zuns at him. He returned the fire twice, then took flight, thinking, undoubtedly, that this was the best means to save his worthless carcass from being bored through with buckshot. Corcoran Gallery of Paintings in Washington a haif-length picture of the Empress Catherine the Second of Russia. The Independent says: "It should be a work of remarkable merit for its artistic value to excuse the exhibition of a portrait

of such a personage in the Corcoran Gallery."

A new editor in Southern California remarks with vigor and originality in his salutatory: "Truth, told and maintained in broad ax style, seasoned with nitro-glycerine and dynamite, set on the by the lightning volcanic blazes of indignation of a once free, but now robbed and enslaved commonwealth, becomes invaluerable and treasured by all honest men." LATER.—The desperadoes returned sconer than was anticipated. One of their number, however, did not come with them. He was wounded quite severely, having been shot in the shoulder, also in the side, and it is reported that

The rumor from Zanzibar is that Stanley's bat-tles in Central Africa are mythical, and that he has not killed a single native. Mr. Bennett has had a similar experience, and ought to sympathize with the unfortunate correspondent. But can it be true that the Herald has shed no blood, except at

true that the Herald has shed no blood, except at polo? Has it not carried war into Africa any more than it has into Delaware?

At the dedication of the new Tabernacie in Boston Thursday afternoon a general demand was made for contributions to the Building Fund. The cards of assussion had printed on them this strange device: "The person using this ticket is expected to make a freewill offering to the Lord of not issee than \$1 towards meeting the expense of this incredenterprise, or more, as God may have given shifty."

bility."

The stories of their domestic troubles which Mr. md Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy have submitted through the columns of a contemporary are not of a nature to raise either of them in public estimation. If Mrs. Pomeroy was no better as a wife than she is as actress, and if Mr. Pomeroy was no better as a hunband than he is as a journalist, it is well that hey have separated; but their private infelicities might well be veited in obscurity.

An Eastern editor relotes that the letter C is

An Eastern editor rejoices that the letter C is anding its level at last. It never was of any particular use, he says, unless it might be useful to tonfase and annoy people of other tongues who study English. Where it has the soft sound a should be used; and where hard k is the proper letter. Kikero, Koramik, Kassandra, Kinkinnati, Kolumbus, and Kolorado will be among the changes required in the new order of things.

Charges required in the new order of things.

Daniel Heyman's will has been contested in New York, and in the course of the proceedings a quaint letter has been produced, the closing paragraph of which runs thus: "Sister Louise is very Good State For Gedding Wife For My Brother, but she never Dry and Get one For me. I thing I Deserve A Good Wife with Plenty Stamps, also My Regards." This noble sentiment of humanity has perhaps never been more beantifully expressed.

Dr. Farquharson argues in the Popular Science limits on the letters are the letters of the

Massac County in May last to one year's imprisonment for burglary and larceny, died in his cell at the State Penitentiary, very suddenly, Wednesday evening, of suffocation caused by the bursting of an abscess of the pharynx superinduced by inflammation of the tousils. The prison physician, Dr. Heise, assisted by Dr. William Dougall, made a post-mortem examination and certified as to the cause of the man's death.

In the Will County Circuit Court two thieves, named John Mulvey and Jacob S. Stetler, were sentenced by Judge McRoberts, each to two years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, and Sheriff Noble immediately removed them to that institution. named John Mulvey and Jacob S. Steller, we have a sentenced by Judge McRoberts, each to two sentenced by Judge McRoberts on the Each to the the first Pennish in lands and sentenced by Judge McRoberts, each to two sentenced by Judge McRoberts on Sentences in the Each Corrasponates of The Tribusa.

DES MOINES, Ia, Jan, 24.—A few weeks aro, A. W. Dennis, of Hampton, Franklin County, A. W. Dennis, of Hampton, Franklin County, A. W. Dennis, of Hampton, Franklin County, A. W. Dennis, of Hampto

and, for the sake of the three little children, live together; but he refused all overtures, avowing that he preferred the choice he had made of a partner. The discarded wife and mother then began to hate him, and, returning home, sought revenge by law. Officers were sent after him, and he was arrested and brought back, and lodged in jail on a criminal prosecution. Officers are now on the track of the old woman. CRIMINAL NEWS. An Atrocious Assassination Memphis, Tenn., Last Night.

in Louisville Shot by His

Execution of a Murderer Yester-

day at Albany, Oregon.

Drunken Desperadoes Take Possession e

A FIENDISH PLOT.

A LIVELY TOWN.

shot.
At the present time, 5 o'clock p. m., our boys are making good preparations for the ruffians, expecting they will return under cover of dark-

razor.
Mr. Louis Loewen was shot in the leg, near

a Missouri Town.

The Clerk of the Willard Hotel COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 36.—A horrible murder was committed at a boarding-house on Poplar street, near Second, to-night. Robert Gibson, a Deputy United States Marshal from Carroll County, Tenn., was shot and almost instantly killed by Robert Drury. The father of Drury is under indictment for issuing counterful. killed by Robert Drury. The father of Drury is under indictment for issuing counterfeit money, and the trial was set for to-morrow before Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, Gibson being a principal witness against him. The parties were stopping at Hurta's boarding-house, and to-night Gibson, hearing music in the parlor, entered the room and found three ladies and young Drury. One of the ladies was playing a violin. Gibson sat down facing one of the ladies, and had scarcely taken his seat before Drury drew a pistol and shot at him, without saving a word. The Quincy Mystery--- A Diabolical Plot Nipped at Catakill, N. Y. A FIENDISH PLOT.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

NEW TORK, Jan. 26.—A special to the Times says that John Newton Hover, a wealthy resident of Livingston, Columbia County, this State, has been arrested for a conspiracy to murder the family of his uncle, and then hide the crime by burning his house. It is said that Hover is in debt to his uncle, Abram Post, living near Catakill. For this indebtedness Postholds notes. To destroy these Hover concocted had searcely taken his seat before Drury drew a pistol and shot at him, without saying a word. The ball entered the left nostril and went around over the left ear. Gibson sprang to his feet and ran out the door. As he left the room Drury fred two more shots, one of which entered the body just below the shoulder-blade and came out just above the heart. Gibson ran down to the foot of the stairs and fell dead. Drury fled, and has not yet been arrested. He had just served out a term in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting. An inquest was held on the body of Gibson, and a verdict, death by pistol shots at the hands of Robert Drury, rendered.

living near Catakill. For this indebtedness Post holds notes. To destroy these Hover concocted the plan mentioned. He procured the assistance of C. E. Ward, of Albany, and two other persons. To Ward Hover proposed that access be gained to Post's residence in the night, that the inmates be suffocated by the fumes of brimstone, and that the job be completed by the liberal use of kerosene and the incendiary torch. For reasons not known, but believed to be the non-payment of money promised, one of the parties engaged by Ward refused to act, and Ward became so frightened that he told Hover's designs and proposal to a detective. The latter initated a tramp, told Hover he was a substitute, and was made acquainted with the scheme. When he had evidence enough the detective arrested Hover, who is now in jail in Hudson. Hover had advanced considerable money to Ward, and offered him \$500 to complete the job. He also furnished a can of kerosene for firing the house. There is great excitement in Catskill and Hudson over this exposure of one of the most cold-blooded schemes ever planned. WANTS SATISFACTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 26.—Considerable excite-PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 26.—Considerable excitement prevails here over an attempt last night to buildoze Jake Barnes, of the well-known El Paso Journal. The Journal, for some time back, has been particularly bitter against A. G. Hammond, of Wyoming, Ill., a promient politician and leading merchant. Hammond came here last night with the intention of having satisfaction or blood, and, armed with a club, went to Barnes' house. Barnes was sick in bed, but Hammend went in and commenced abusing his enemy rigorously. Barnes drew his pistol and would have certainly shot him if he had not precipitately withdrawn. The parties met again this morning, and had not Hammond been carried off by his friends, blood would no doubt have been shed. He declares that he will yet kill Barnes or Barnes him. The prominence of both parties lends deep interest to the quarrel.

FRAUDULENT EMBEZZLEMENT. RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The liabilities of facob Hermance, of Ellenville, who has made an assignment, are put at \$100,000. A large quantity of goods in his store have been re-plevined by New York merchants. Hermance

A LIVELY TOWN.

Jostin (Mc.) News.

Yesterday was a day never to be forgotten by the citizens of our neighboring town of Webb City. It was a rehearsal of old war times, when half a dozen drunken desperadoes took possession of a town and for a time created consternation among all law-abiding citizens. The trouble yesterday originated from one Messie shooting his revolver in the streets and being arrested and placed in the Webb City calaboose. His friends determined to release him, and, after fully arming themselves, did so, and after getting full of whisky concluded to clean out the town. The names of the desperadoes who undertook the job were Bud Biunt, John Blunt, Jim Powell, Joe Hudson, and Messic, all of whom were working in the Webb City mines and have long been known as men of the worst character. They were armed with the latest improved firearms, and knew how to handle them. A friend, who was an eye-witness to the whole affair, has been kind enough to send us the following particulars regarding the battle of yesterday:

A body of six armed men, full of trouble and was reputed one of the wealthiest men in Ul-ster County.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The liabilities of Jacob Hermance, who made an assignment at Ellenville a few days ago, are reported at \$300,000. Assets nothing. Hermance is accused of fraudulently obtaining indorsements to the amount of \$05,000, and raising money thereon. He has not been seen since the assign-

PETE M'CARTNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—A box containing printing-press, counterfeit-note plates, etc., which was taken from Pete McCartney, who was arrested here ten years ago, was to-day re-moved from its place of deposit in the Federal Building, and sent to Washington. Pete is now in the Indiana Penitentiary on a fifteen years' sentence, but, if it becomes necessary afterwards to arrest him, the case against him here, which was stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate, will supply him with another term.

THE QUINCY MYSTERY. QUINOT, Ill., Jan. 26.—The Coroner's Jury is still setting upon the man who was so mysteriously murdered in this city last Monday night. Mr. Rhoades was a prodigious lover, judging from the volume of love-letters that were found among his effects, all of which the jurymen have attentively perused, but they have furnished no ciue to the murderer, and the jury is now on another scent that promises to produce something.

SHOT BY HIS EMPLOYER. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—B. W. Stockton, chief clerk of the Willard Hotel, was shot, and, it is supposed, fatally injured, this morning, by W. C. D. Whipps, his employer. Stockton came into the office later than usual, and was roughly into the office later than the property of the parties causes unusual excitement.

COMPROMISED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 26.—The Beekman cross DUBUQUE, 1a., Jan. 26.—The Beekman crook-edness was settled this morning by Mr. Beek-man paying \$500 and all costs. The Cushing distillery, which was seized for alleged crooked distillation by Mr. Beekman, who was lessee of it, was also released. Other parties who were involved at the same time in the same case will probably be able to effect a compromise simi-larly.

shoulder, also in the side, and it is reported that he is badly wounded.

The balance, five of them, under shelter of the buildings, commenced a regular battle, and the firing became general, and lasted until quite dark. The Marshal and a large number of armed citizens took part in protecting the city, and the streets were entirely deserted, save by those who were engaged in the battle. Matters looked pretty serious, as quite a number were wounded.

Following is a list of all the wounded, as near as we can learn: YOUNG HOBBERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 26.—Officer Murtha to-day arrested Peter McGowan and Thomas and Hen-ry Mulligan, of this city, all young in years but old in crime, charged with having garroted and robbed Cornelius Cabili, of Peru, last night, and robbing him of a fine gold watch and a small sum of money. Sundry car keys and latch-keys were found in the possession of McGowan. near as we can learn:

Mr. Theodore Weaver had a close call,—s ball grazed his upper lip and cut his mustache off as closely as though it had been shaven with a

SHOULD HAVE HALTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28.—A Finlander named Samuel Knudson was apprehended stealnamed Samuel Knudson was apprehended steal-ing merchandles from a fr.ight-car this morn-ing by the night-watchman at the St. Paul & Pacific depot. Knudsou, on attempting to es-cape, not obeying an order to halt, was shot in the shoulder, the ball lodging near the heart. The wound is considered fatal.

Mr. Louis Loewen was shot in the leg, near the ankle.

Tom Jones, shot in left leg, near thigh.
Mr. Fishburn, wounded in elbow, his arm badly shattered.
Mr. Nichols, while helping to carry Jones off the field, was struck by a ball in leg, above ankle, making a flesh wound.
Mr. Reader, an elderly man, received a deep flesh wound in thigh.
Mr. McCullough, who was standing near Mr. Weaver, was struck by splinters torn from the door jam by the same ball that grazed Weaver's lip. The splinters came in cortact with Mr. McCullough's cheek, cutting it fearfully. Another shot passed through his vest just grazing his side. It was a close call for him.

A horse was shot dead on the street, but the man who was riding him escaped.

The desperadoes were armed with sixteen-shooter Winchester rifles, and they shot to kill every time.

The streets are deserted to-night, except by those on guard, and the lights are out. Every home is a fort, and the clizens are prepared to give the desperadoes a warm reception should they return again as they have threatened to do, to burn the town. BOUGHT UP. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 25.—Sheriff W. P. Wallace, of this county, was arrested to-day on a United States warrant charging him with fraudulently and corruptly procuring the escape of C. W. Young, under indictment for illegal voting at the October election, and an important witness in contested-election cases now on trial in this county.

ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28.—A farmer, named John Cassel, living about ten miles west of this city, was robbed at the Danville Junction last night of \$1,700 in drafts and a small amount of JOLIET NEWS.

Special Disposed to The Informe.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 26.—A convict named Lafayette Williams, who was sentenced from Massac County in May last to one year's immoney. He was returning from the East, where he had been with stock, and had the drafts on his person.

NONSENSE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Some of the defendants in the Pekin whisky cases are here endeavoring to settle their cases without trial, but the Government, as heretofore telegraphed, re-fuses to compromise, and the detendants are very anxious in view of the impending trial.

HANGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—William K. Neil was hanged to-day at Albany, Oregon, for the murder of Seth W. Hayes.

OBITUARY. NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. Haines, of Hamburg, died to-day, aged 73.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—James H. McKernan, an old and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, died to-day after a lingering filness,
at the age of 61. Mr. McKernan was for many at the age of 61. Mr. McKernan was for many years a prominent builder and real-estate operator, and was builder of that part of the city called McKernansville. He was prominently connected with the establishment of fron manufacturing here and in St. Louis, and at the time of his death was President of the Illinois Furnace Company.

Systemath, Ill., Jan. 21.—Nrs. Antebursh, a lady of about 45, died suddenly this afternoon while sitting in her chair. Cause unknown. GOOD TIMBER

Such Are the Men and Firms Written of Below.

Such, Also, Is the Excellent Staple in Which They Are Interested.

The Lumber-Kings of the West--- Their Business and Enterprise.

All About Their Vast Yards, Etc.

The lumber interest is one of the chief fac-tors in the commercial importance of Chicago. In grain, provisions, and lumber the young city leads the markets of the world. Drop the lumber interest from the enumeration, and, while Chicago would still occupy a pre-emhent place in commerce, her importance would be considerably lessened. If we cease to be the place in commerce, her importance would be considerably lessened. If we cease to be the great market for the produce of the vast pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin, a grievous falling-off in the activity of our river would be noticeable. The lumber-carrying bottoms, which are so large a portion of our lake marine, would find other ports. The miles and miles of river-front with vast alips now he aped with the harvest of the forest would be tenantices. The railroads to the North and Southwest would lose one active demand for transportation. Our merchants would suffer the loss of the return trade which the traffic in lumber brings to this point, and we would lose also the large population which now finds a livelihood in and about the numerous yards needed for the storing and handling of the innumerable cargoes which, during the season of lake navigation, are constantly arriving at our port.

We are not likely to overestimate the importance of the lumber trade to Chicago. Without it we would still be a great city, but we would inevitably sink in population and resources below St. Louis, and even Cincinnati. Retaining our grain and provision trade, we would still enjoy all the varied interests which accompany them, but our supremacy would be gone. Suppose, as we may without violence to possibilities, that our lumber trade had been transferred largely to Milwaukee, how that mart would have grown into importance-while we, in danger from this very fact of losing our grain and provision trade, and with them a large share of our jobbing of every kind, would have surk into comparative insignificance.

An idea of the extent of our transactions in lumber may be gathered from the statistics of receipts and shipments for the past year as given by the Lumberman's Exchange. The receipts were:

Shingles, m. 565, 212

But in the past year the trade suffered with the depression in all other branches of commerce and industry. Still our plucky dealers were ready to aid the producers in order that their mills might not be compelled to shut down and thus throw out of employment and almost the sole means of livelihood the thousands of men who work in the pineries. Their vessels have piled incessantly between Chicago and the numerous lumbering ports of Wisconsin and Michigan, and stored our docks and yards with an extraordinary supply of the product of the sawmill.

and Michigan, and stored our docks and yards with an extraordinary supply of the product of the sawmill.

That Chicago enjoys the vast and varied benefits which flow from her great lumber-trade is due to the pluck, energy, and foresight of the firms engaged in the business. They have stood by Chicago through good and ill repute, and have contributed in no small degree to her prosperity. In taking account of the business progress we have made, their share in bringing it about should not be forgotten. As a class,—whether manufacturers who make Chicago their salesroom, so to speak, or local yard-men who buy cargoes upon the Exchange as thevarrive,—they are unobtrusive, but in skill, judgment, enterprise, and integrity they are second to none in this great mart, whose influence is felt throughout the commercial world. They have experienced trying times; the ups and downs of business life have been as common to them as to any other dealers in the harvest of this great section of the country, but no class have borne themselves with such uniform cheerfulness under adverse circumstances or have evinced a higher sense of commercial honor. The fallures in all those trying years have been few and far between. Their credit has been excellent. By fair dealing and enterprise they have maintained the good name of Chicago's inerchants when, not without cause, it has been assafled because of the sharp and selfish practices of men engaged in other lines of commerce.

That Chicago continues to enjoy her pre-eminence as a lumber mart is due to this excellent character of the men whose fortunes are embarked in lumber trade. Their loyalty and devotion to the interests of Chicago had neverbeen sufficiently appreciated. There have been times, indeed it mby be said that the time

votion to the interests of Chicago had never been sufficiently appreciated. There have been times, indeed it. may be said that the time is ever present, when a strong diversion might be made in favor of some other lake port, notably, as we have hinted. Milwaukee. Her port if not her railroad facilities are as good as our and if our lumbermen were not possessed of a character for scrupnious honesty and indefatigable enterprise, the prize—for when we consider all the benefits to which it gives rise we may well call it a prize—might be wrested from our grass.

sider all the benefits to which it gives rise we may well call it a prize—might be wrested from our grasp.

The Tribune has pleasure in presenting the names and locations of the various reputable firms engaged in the lumber business in this city. In resources of capital, as well as in those of reputation, sagacity, promptitude and enterprise these men are not surpassed by those engaged in any other of the commercial lines which have made the name of Chicago known and marveled at all over the world. They are men in whose honor implicit confidence may be placed, and in their keeping Chicago is certain that her lumber interests will not suffer. From the pineries of the lake region their relations with commerce stretch across the continent, and they have the ability to grasp completely, as they understand thoroughly all the varied workings of the vast lumber interest:

The Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co., corner Loomis and Twenty-accond.

The Peshtigo Co., North Water, North Pier. The Kirry Carpenten Co., Loomis, near West Twenty-second.

Mears, Bates & Co., 82 Beach.

Gaid Daniel Services of the continent of the corner Loomis and Twenty-accond.

The Peshtigo Co., North Water, North Pier. The Kirry Carpenten Co., Loomis, near West Twenty-second.

Gaid Daniel Co., Services of the continent of the

JOHN SHERIFFS & SON, corner Beach and THE B. L. ANDERSON CO., Laffin, near West HENRY, BARKER & Co., Centre avenue, near wenty-second.

KELLEY, Wood & Co., corner Centre avenue
and Twenty-second.

THE HAMILTON & MERRYMAN Co., Loomis, THE H. WITBECK Co., 310 West Twenty-sec-FERRY & BROTHER, west end of Eighteenth

street bridge.
T. W. HARVEY, corner Morgan and Twenty-Avent, Munphy & Co., corner Fisk and Twenty-second.

BIGELOW BHOTHERS, Flak, near Twenty-second. N. LUDINGTON Co., 250 West Twenty-second.
J. BEIDLER & BROTHER, corner Loomis and Twenty-second.
SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER CO., Fisk, near Twenty-second.

MCARTHUR SMITH & Co., Laftin, near Twentyrecond.
Thompson Bros. & Lowe, Laffin, south of Twenty-second.
SHOEMAKER & HOWELL, Throop, near THE FORD RIVER LUMBER Co., Throop, near PALMER, FULLER & Co., Union and Twenty-

JESSE SPALDING, 250 South Water.
MENOMONEE RIVER LUMBER Co., 290 West Twenty-second.
A. R. Gnay & Co., Throop, near Twenty-RELIGIOUS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

La Pourre, Ind., Jan. 26.—The union revival La Porte, ind., Jan. 20.—The union revival meetings here continue to be the all-absorbing topic. Mr. H. W. Brown, the evangelist, has the meeting in charge. Great interest is manifested. The whole country seems to be aroused. The Michigan Avenue Presbyterian Church, the largest in the city, is full to overflowing every evening,—both the audience-room and the parlors. Hundreds cannot gain admittance. The principal business-houses close at half-past 6 because of the meetings. It is intended to keep the meeting running for several weeks.

Special Disputch to The Tribma.

KANKAKER, Ill., Jan. 20.—A series of union Gospel meetings will begin here next Monday under the leadership of the Rev. Charles M. Morton, the evancellat. Prenaratory meetings.

have been held in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodiat Churches for the past few weeks in anticipation of the union meetings, and good re-sults have been recorded. The general opinion among the religious workers here is that Kan-kakee is on the threshold of a great religious

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 376, at 4:10 yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 697 Halsted street, owned by Fred Moses, and occupied by A. Levine as a boot and shoe store. Damage to stock, \$200; to building, \$100; the latter loss covered by a \$1,500 policy in the Allemanis. The upper floor is occupied by Charles Wolf and A. Kant, whose losses are onlytriffing. The fire originated in the rear of the shop, and looks rather mysterious. Levinge values his stock at \$3,000, and says it is fully insured in Eastern companies. The police and others tried yesterday to solve the origin of the fire, but thus far have met with no success.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Jan. 26 .- Ward & Co.'s lumbe sheds on Harrison avenue burned this forencon. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$2,000 in the Jefferson, of Steubenville, Cooper, of Dayton, and Miami Valley, of Cincinnati.

AT MEDINA, N. Y.

MEDINA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—McCormick's cabinet-factory and adjoining buildings were burned and damaged to-day to the amount of \$50,000.

AT SAGINAW CITY, MICH.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 26.—A house and
barn in Saginaw City, owned by Joseph Miller, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Los \$1,500; insured for \$1,000.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 27-1 a. m.—In the Lake region, rising barometer, after a temporary fall east of Lake Michigan, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weat possibly occasional rain or snow. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rn. | West 6:53 a. m. 50.20 21 71 S. W., fresh. ... Glear, 11:18a, m. 30.16 29 66 S., fresh. ... Glear, 2:00 p. m. 50.11 33 69 S. W., brisk. ... Glear, 5:53 p. m. 50.11 37 81 S. W. brisk. ... Glear, 9:00 p. m. 50.08 23 79 S. W. brisk. ... Glear, 10:18 p. m. 50.05 31 79 S. W., brisk. ... Glear

RISKY RIDING. KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 26.—The rear truck of the Woodruff sleeper attached to the Chicago express on the Illinois Central Railroad, was derailed this morning about half a mile south of this city, and the car was dragged over the ties across the high railroad bridge in that condi-tion. Slight damage was done to the bridge. The car was left here for repairs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauscating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemiat, Boston.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and effiacy in every quarter of the world. Millions of bottlee have been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheap est and best hair dressing in the world.

An Extended Popularity.—Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For reliewing Coughs, Colds, and Throat-Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

VEGETINE. VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that is will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofulus. Scrofulus. Hamors, Cancer and Hamors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheums, Syphilitic Discasen, Cunker, Fulintness at the Stemach, and all discases that arise from impure blood. Scientific. Institute of the system of the strong of the s For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustales, Blotches, Bolls, Tetter, Scaidhead, and Ringworm, VEORTLES has never falled to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Feunie Weakness, Leucarrhoes, arising from interna ulceration, and turrine dissues and General Debility, VEGEVINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organ, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and reserved.

ulates the bowels.

For Catarria, Dyspopula, Habitoni Castivamas, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache,
Piles, Norvosanse, and General Prostration
of the Association of the Castivaperfect estimation in the Yearnia. It purifies the
blood, cleanes all of the organ, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by Vacavina have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

H. R. STEVENS, Eq.:

Dear Sir: During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to ludge of the mett of Vegether. By wife has used it for compaining strending a lady of delicate health. He had been strending a lady of delicate health. He had been strending a lady of delicate health. He had been strending a lady of delicate health with the ever tried. I have given it to up hillers under simple every direcunstance strending a large family, and always with marked benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness. Boston, Nov. 18, 1878. and words to express my unqualified appreciation of inmonances.

While performing my outles as a police officer in thiscity, it has been my iou to fail in with a great deal of
sixcases. I unbestatiogly recommanded Vegetine, and
I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that
was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated
or impoverished state of the thood, its effects are wonderful: and for all complaints arising from an impure
state of the blood it appears to work like a charm, and
I do not believe there are any directions results, and
it will always afford me-suns to give any turther information as to what I know about Vegetine.

Wil. B. Hill.,
Police Station 4.

Cannot be Excelled,

II. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir. This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Pressacation" in my family for several years and think that, for Scrouls or Cankerous Humors, or libeumatic Affections, it caused be excelled; and at a blood purifier and spring modicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everytaking, can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of mod.

A Source of Great Anxiety. My daughter has received great beautit from the use of Vegetins. Her deciring health was a source of great shatety to all her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her bealth, strength, and appetite.

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 40 Sears Buridlag, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

West End Dry Goods House, CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peória-sts.

The following bargains will be offered at SATURDAY'S SALE:

2,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Insertions at 5, 6, 8, and 10c yd.
2,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Insertions at 12%, 15, and 18c; good patterns.
3,000 yds Hamburg Embroideries at 20,
25, and 30c; specially cheap.
4,500 yds Pine Hamburg Embroideries at almost half price.
Ladies' hem'd Hdkfa., full size, 5c.
Ladies' all-linen Hdkfa., 6 and 8c; very cheap.

Corsets and Underclothing.

Norther's Duplex Corsets, in all sizes, \$1.15, worth \$1.75, 1.000 English hand-made glove-fitting Corsets at \$1.25, worth \$2 Thomson's allow fit \$2 Corsets at \$1.25, worth \$2.

Thomson's glove-fitting Corsets, \$1.35.
400 pairs Embroidered Corsets, \$1.50, worth \$2.25.

A full line of hand-made Corsets, our own make, with side-steels, very cheap.

A large line of Panniers, in cloth and wire, much lower than former prices.

John Drawers, tucked and puffed, 50c.
Ladies' Nightgowns, ruffled and donbieback, 75c.
Ladies' Skirts, very deep ruffe, 50c.
Ladies' Skirts, tucked and deep hem, 60c.
Also, a full line of better Underwear, very

ALSO. A bankrupt stock of Ladies' WINTER CLOAKS, of New York manufacture, at 50 and 60 cents on the dellar of value.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION German National Bank

OF CHICAGO, At the Close of Business, Saturday, HADLEY BROS. & CO.

Jan. 20, 1877. U. S. bonds to se-cure circulation... Other stocks and 70,000,00

Due from approved reserve agents. \$ 107,378.81 Due from other National Banks. \$ 59,499.15 Dunk from other banks and bankers \$ 42,464.62 42,464.62 Real estate..... Furniture and fix-tures..... 24,546.05 7,598.35 Current expenses... Checks and other cash items (inclu-ding stamps)..... Exchanges for

2:132.48 101:538.88 clearings
Bills of other banks
Fractional currency
Silver coin...
Legal-tender notes.
Redemption fund (5
per-cent)..... 3,150.00

Undivided prouts.

Circ ulation outstanding
Divideads unpaid.
Individual deposits.
Demand ceruficates
Time ceruficates.
Due to other National Banks.
Due to other banks
and bankers.

188.081,97
Due to other banks
and bankers.

263.589.95
1,350,989.92

I. Herman Schaffner, Cashiar of the German National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above datement is true to my best knowledge and belief.

Rigmed, HERMAN SCHAFWER, Cashier. Correct, aliest: Heary Greenebann, Lewis Ellel, Heary Leopold, Directors. State of Blinois, County of Cook: Sworn and subacribed before me this 20th day of Jan-uary, 1877. RUDDIN E. SCHULTZ, Sofary Public. WEDDING PRESENTS.

Wedding Presents. Bronzes, Choice Parians, Statuettes, Busts, Rogers' Groups, Walnut Bracketa WEST & CO.. 245 Wabash-av.

GLASS SHADES. Material for Wax Plowers. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Gifford, Clark & Dwight was dissolved by mutual consent, taking effect Dec. 25, 1878. Either purties signing in liquidation. FINANCIAL.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on a polication.

Bankers and Brokeps. 2 Wall-et., New York. Sankers and broken. Wall-se, New York.

\$20. \$500. \$100. \$200. \$500.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Beakers a
Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for closured soligation in resonant of large or small amont
in stocknot a legitimate character, which frequency
trains for the large state of the large

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT. THE BOYAL VICTORIA BOTEL Names, Sales sincia. For rull information apply to James Library New York BOOKS

63 & 65 Washington-st.,

Where they will find New Books as soon as published, and all books on any book-list or bulletin.

HADLEY BROS. & CO. intend to keep on hand whatever is new and of merit, aiming to excel in QUAL-ITY rather than QUANTITY.

Among the books received by ne during the past month we desire to call attention to the following volumes, and those interested are welcome to look them over even if they do not purchase.

they do not purchase.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT. Paper, M. CO. Goth, 28.50. D. Appleton & Co.
A book that should be in the hands of every citizen. Invaluable for reference.

THE ILLUSTRATED POLYGLOY PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Bunyan. With Illustrations. IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH. I vol., 12mo. Price, \$1.2x. D. Appleton & Co.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD. Robert Buchman, I vol., 8vo. Paper, 75 cents. D. Appleton & Co.

"Wild. striking. and animated with much of the poetry of the rugsed Breton coast, where the scene I laid."—Illustrated Loodon News.

"A world and powerful romance."—Figure.

MADCAP VIOLET. WIlliam Hack. Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, \$1.50. Harper & Bros.
JOSHUA HAGGARD'S DAUGHTER. Miss Braddon. Paper, 75 cents. Harper & Bros.

THE DUCHESS OF ROSEMARY LANE. B. L. Farjeon. Paper, 75 cents. Harper & Bros.

JOAN. Rhods Broughton. Paper, 75 cents. D. Appleton.

HAROLD. Tennyson. Hellotype Illus \$2.00. J. R. Osgood & Co. A dramatic poem of exciting interest. HOURS OF TROUGHT ON SACRED 1 thesu. \$1.50.

mesu. \$1.50.

"BLUE RAY." Gen. Pleasonton. Cloth. \$2.00.
A book which bids fair to create a revolution in holighting. Send in your orders early. Presh supply ext week. next week.

MERCY PHILBRICK'S CHOICE. No Name Series Cloth. \$1.00.

ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER. Mark Twein. Cloth. \$3.00.

A combination of humor and tragedy.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIP'I. Mark Twein. Paper, 50 cts. Cloth. 75 cts.

Affords an innight into the life of pilots on the King of rivers.

of rivers.

ELBOW ROOM. Max Adeler. Closh. \$2.00.

Those who enjoyed the humor of "Murly Burly" will enjoy Adeler's new book.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOP.#DIA. Cloth and half cast

These are the NEW books of the month. Wholesale and Retail Orders promptly filled.

DRIED FRUITS.

****** DRIED FRUITS!

113 East Madison-st



JEFFERS FRENCH CURE FOR CATABRA JEFFERS PRENCH GURB FUR GATAKH.

(DRED IN ANY PIPE.)

This original Common Sense and Scientific Remody for Catarra and its allied disorders, will commond itself to all who will give is a moment's candid consideration. It is as direct in its application to every part of the disease, as infinient to a burn, or salve to a core.

It opens the air passages, supple calcarrial secretions, shape infinients on and has a remarkable southing the constant of the constan

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS OPENING FOR SALK

Intending to confine ourselves in the future exclusively to the wholesale trade and risaurfacturing, there for sale the stock and good will of the retail Facture establishment known as the "Burington Farnire Company" of Burlington, is. It has the large and most profitable trade of any retail establishment is State, and is a desirable business in every warrious and terms made satisfactory for responsible passes desirous of engaging in the business. Address is rether information TODD, POLLOUE, a GRANGER strington, i.e.

EDUCATIONAL. Iniversity of Notre Dame. NOTRE DAME, IND. The second session begins Thursday, Peb. 1. Seed for Circulan to the Frendench CLOVIN, C. S. C., Rate Dame, Ind.

PILES AND FISTULA. Ma

The Homeopaths Discuss Its Remedies and Prophylactics.

They Recommend the Daily Use of Attenuated Belladonna.

The Extent of the Epidemie Attributed to Want of Sunshine and

ference To-Day Between the Mayor and Physicians --- Correspond-

Dirty Streets.

the of uncence on Fever.

THE HOMEOPATHS. A meeting was called to order by Dr. T. C.

present epidemic of scarlatina and diphtheria.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. T. C. Duncan, President of the Chicago Academy, who nominated Dr. D. S. Smith to preside. The nomination was made unasimous, and Dr. Smith stated the objects of the meeting.

Prof. Small spoke of the treatment of scarlet fever. He had had considerable experience with that disease, and his success was reasonable. He had confined himself strictly to the homeopathic method of treatment, although the same treatment was more difficult where there was a taint of scrofula in the patient's system. He had generally commenced with salearis carbonica and followed it up principally with aconitie and belladonna. Of several cases this scason he had lost but one, in this instance the patient was taken ill in the morning and died in the evening. Dr. Small was rather disposed to exalt the use of belladonna as the best prophylactic he had ever known of. [Applause by one of the members.] The prophylactic power of belladonna had been vouched for by Hahnemann and many of his most successful disciples, and the speaker was not aware of a single case of scarlet fever that had proved fatal after this medicine had been used in time. He had also used chlorate of potash, which he regarded as a strong antiseptic, with marked successful the sulpho-carbolate of soda, so much talked of lately, he had used that remedy to some little extent, but not sufficiently to warrant him in pronouncing an opinion on the

in the materia medica as a sure presentive of scarlatina.

Dr. Williams, a pharmacist, added his testimony to the successful use of belladonna, large quantities of which he had sold even to allopathic physicians.

Dr. Dunean read from the proof of a medical article several indorsements of the use of belladonna, from Hahnemann and other physicians down to several modern British medical periodicals. Dr. Dunean had not had much experience with scarlatina,—only having seen four cases this seazon, and belladonna had been found all-sufficient. He had lately commenced to use the suipho-carbolate of soda, but he was not as yet prepared to speak of its merits. He considered it the duty, however, of his medical brethren to give it a fair trial.

Dr. Adam Miller cautioned people against using belladonna indiscriminately. Otherwise people would be rushing to the drug-stores after it, pour some of it in a goblet of water, and beautiful cases of sore throat would be the result. It must be used with discrimination—and in the attenuated form as prepared only by Homeopathic physicians. [Applause.] He had also tried bryonia as a prophylactic, in connection with belladonna, and had found it a successful remedy.

Dr. Small made a few remarks to the same

Dr. Woodward didn't believe in beliadonna as prophylactic, and cited instances drawn from is own experience where it had failed,

gentlemen expressed their views, one gentleman advocating the use of carbolic acid as a prophylactic is cases of scarlet fever.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Resolved. That this meeting recommends emphasically the daily use of beliadenum as a prophylactic against scarlatins, but only in doses so attenuated as not to produce visible effects upon the organism, and always under the advice of a family physician.

to the public press and to the Commissioner of Health.

Dr. Johnson was invited to express his views on the general subject of prophylactics, which he did at some length, cautioning people not to repose blindly in the hope of warding off the disease by the use of behadonna, or any other medicine, but to take such measures as they can to separate the sick from the well, and to prevent the dissemination of the causes of disease by the use of various disinfectants,—carbolic acids, lime, potash, etc. Dr. Johnson also stated that the report of the Committee this evening at the Grand Pacific meeting would cover this soggestion, as well as that suggestion that the prophylactics should only be taken under the direction of the physician. Dr. Johnson traced the causes of the epidemic to the

Johnson traced the causes of the epidemic to the

HORRISLE CONDITION OF THE STREETS and sewers of Chicago, and commented on the negligence and spathy of the general public in placing the sanitary government of the city in the hands of a good old man, who knew no more of sanitary science than a young child.

Dr. Mitchell offered a resolution calling for necessary legislation to enable the Mayor of Chicago to appoint a Health Commission, to consist of four allopathists, four homeopathists, and two eelectics, to supersede all health officers previously appointed.

The resolution was laid away until a Sanitary Committee had been appeinted, to whom it was respectfully referred. The Committee appointed consists of Drs. Small, Cook, Hoyne, Mitchell, and Ludlam, their duties to consist mainly in the drafting of sanitary regulations for the benefit of the city.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening at the same place. The subject at that time will be the treatment of these diseases.

THE MAYOR.

READY TO CO-OPERATE. In speaking about the sanitary condition of the city, and the recent movements that have been actuated by the fatal prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, the Mayor yesterday said that he was much pleased that the physicians had taken some steps towards the suppression of the diseases which had soourged the city for the past few months, and he was inclined to look with favor upon the resolution which had been passed by the physicians assembled Thurs-

the past few months, and he was inclined to look with favor upon the resolution which had been passed by the physicians assembled Thursday night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, provided any competent physician could be found who was willing to assume control of the Health Department for the salary attached to the office of Health Commissioner. What was needed in that office in the present emergency was a practicing physician of experience, judgment, and executive ability, but the salary was small,—\$1,500 a year. Once before the Mayor had looked about for a man, but could find no one to fill the bill. Now the circumstances were changed. There was something to work against which, if overcome, would do credit to the man who overcame it, and from a conversation which his Honor had with Drs. Johnson and Isham Thursday he had been led to believe that there was a man of the requisite ability, judgment, and experience who would take the place, if only for the sake of adding to or making a reputation. It mattered not what motive a man possessed who stamped out the placue, if the plague was stamped out. That was all that was wanted. The gentleman who at present acted as Commissioner of Health was not a physician, but was a good sanitarian, and had had a good deal of experience. He was not supposed to be competent to treating cases of scarlet fever as a physician would be, and, of course, could not enter upon and grapple with the diseases now prevalent as they undoubtedly should be grappled with. A physician could instruct the Sanitary Inspectors how to act, and they could carry out the instructions without much trouble, as they were most of them men of judgment. Scarlet fever and diphtheria needed to be handled by a skilled hand, and the advice which should be given ought to be the advice of a medical man. The Mayor has requested several prominent physicians to meet him and the Committee on Health this afternoon at 30 cicock in his office, and the subject of the appointment of another Health Commissioner will be talked over.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CASE IN POINT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The controversy now going on between Dr. G. D. Beebe and certain tive qualities of "sulpho-carbolate of soda," and its application in cases of scarlet fever, etc., finds a striking coincidence in the case of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. I quote from the "Philosophy of

finds a striking coincidence in the case of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. I quote from the "Philosophy of Health?!

Contemporaries are seldom grateful to discoverers. More than one instance is on record in which a man has lajured his fortune and lost his happiness through the elucidation and establishment of a truth which has given him immortality. It may be that there are physical truths yet to be brought to light, to say nothing of new applications of old truths, which, if they could be announced and demonstrated to-day, wend be the ruin of the discoverer.

It may be, the hope and the expectation occasionally arease that the inestimable benefit he was about to confer on his fellow-men would secure to him some portion of their esteem and considence. What must have been his disappointment when he found, after the publication of his tract; that the little practice he had had as a physician by degrees fell off: He was too speculative, too theoretical, not practical. Such was the view taken even by his friends. His enemies saw in his tract nothing but indications of a presumptuous mind, that dared call in question the revared authority of the sactests; and some of them saw, moreover, indications of a malignant mind, that conceived and defended decirines which, if not checked, would undermine the very foundations of morality and religion. When the evidence of the Bruth became irresistible, then these persons suddenly turned round and said that it was all known before, and that the sole merit of this vaunted discoverer consisted in having circulated the circulation.

I am interested in this matter in so far only as all fathers ought to be. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Dr. Beebe, and know not whether he is a homeopath, allopath, or etc. "path"; no matter by what system or theory he wages war on the desolater of our hearts and homes, so long as his efforts are crowned with success. The school of the ioundation of his principles of practice is of little consequence, especial

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—As a daily reader of your paper I see that you dare say a few words for suffering children, whether the M. D.'s like it or not, therefore I wish to say a few words about scarlet fever, feeling confident that some will be benefited; premising that what I say is born of experience, as my children have been carried safely through scarlet fever and about all the other ills that children's feesh is heir to, by the following simple mode of treatment: First, see that the bowels operate and are kept open till the child is well (do not go to extremes in this, however); second, an abundance of woolen clothing, and particularly about the feet; third, and principally, as large a piece of fiannel as can be used, one end wet in hot water and applied (as warm as can be borne) around the neck, the dry end outside of the wet, the cloth should be rehented about overy twenty minutes and until the fever abates, when it should be replaced with a dry fiannel, to be left on till the fever commences again, when the wet should be applied again, alternating this way till the child is well,—the dry flannel, of course, being used the most; fourth, give the child lukewarm water as often as he will

take it, and only a teaspoonful at a time (by giving only a teaspoonful at a time, the muscles and organs of the throat and mouth are continually prompted to exertion, thereby keeping them clear of mucus and keeping them moist, and also the bad effect of being chilled, as when using a larger quantity, is avoided); fifth, the temperature should be moderately warm and kept even, day and night, or, if the child sleeps, the temperature can be lowered a little in the night. Continuous heht applied to the feet is beneficial in bad cases.

There are other points worth mentioning, but as they will naturally suggest themselves to people of good common sense I will not trespass further on your space, except to say that in using the fiannel there is a danger of catching cold, and those who are lazy or careless should not try it, for there is no surfer way to kill a sick child than to get the pores of the skin opened and then allow the child to catch cold, but those who will not mind the bother and who will stick to their work, will cure every time, and without medicine.

JOHN G. NICHOLSON.

SPORTING NEWS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—John Oddy, of Philadelphia, who claims to be the short-distance champion pedestrian of the world, will begin his attempt to walk 110 miles in twenty-four hours at Turner Hall, for a purse of \$200. Oddy has accepted the challenge of Harry Lewis, now in Chicago, to walk a fifty-mile match for \$500 a side, the match to take place at Omaha within two weeks.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—The spring running meeting on the Chester Park course will open about May 28, or immediately after the close of the Louisville races, and continue five days. Entries close March 1. Handsome purses are offered. The success attending these races last spring leads sporting men to expect the finest meeting ever held hare.

WASHINGTON.

The Police-Muddle McLean and Hill Bury

the Hatchet.

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

Washinoron, D. C., Jan. 26.—The new Police Board of the District suspended to day Maj. Richards, Chief of Police, and detectives McDevitt, McElfresh, and Miller, who testified against Murtagh, in connection tified against Murtagh, in connection with the Whitthorne and McGarraghan cases. Gatchell, the new President of the Board, is to act as Chief of Police in the interim. This to act as Chief of Police in the interim. This action is made possible by the bill passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress a week ago abolishing the Police Board, and placing the control of the city Government of Washington in the hands of the Commissioners of the District. The President's measage announcing his veto has not yet been presented to the House, but the reasons he is understood to have given for it are that he is convinced from the testimony taken that certain reforms in the police adminis-

are that he is convinced from the testimony taken that certain reforms in the police administration of this city are necessary, and, while he is in favor of the proposed transfer, he believes that these reforms should be made before the transfer takes place.

Leading members of the House and Senate express the opinion that the bill abolishing the Police Board will be passed over the President's veto whenever it is brought up for action.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Mr. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and Representative Ben Hill have reconciled their differences. They had a conversation to-day in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office of the House. Mr. McLean now remembers he did meet Mr. Hill in New York in 1855, and Mr. Hill authorizes the statement that he is

House. Mr. McLean now remembers he did meet Mr. Hill in New York in 1835, and Mr. Hill authorizes the statement that he is fully satisfied that McLean had no interest whatever in or connection with any cotton transaction in Georgia. He is also satisfied that Mr. McLean was no party to any conspiracy or other wrong to Mr. Hill in Washington. The meeting was very cordial, and they parted warm friends.

The President has nominated Thomas Settle, of North Carollna. United States District Judge for Florida, and Benjamin F. Flanders: United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg and United States Marshal Pitkin, of Louisians, had an interview with the President this morning in relation to political affairs in that State.

The bill reported by Mr. Allison from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day, and placed on the calendar, provides for reitlying the agreement made with the Sioux Indians last October for their cession of the Black Hills country without any material amendments, except one, which omits the provision for their removal to the Indian Territory.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Alexander Sharp as Paymaster of the army.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ture the bills to incorporate the Orange Lodges were thrown out of the Private Bills Committee by a vote of 18 to 12.

A special cable dispatch says the London Times publishes correspondence between the Canadian Premier, the Dominion Telegraph Canadian Premier, the Dominion Telegraph Company, and the American representatives of the Direct Cable Company, and says: "Should the Cable Companies amalgamate, a fresh competing company would be an inevitable result."

Special Dispute to The Priberts.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—A man named James Marris and his son-in-law, Mr. Lichtenheim, arrived in this city recently from Chicago, and started a broker's office. Their business had just got started when an agent of the Chicago dry-goods house of Farwell & Co. arrived, deputied to search out Morris and seize any property found in his possession. He alleged that Morris had been carrying on business in Chicago, and left without paying his debts, and also took away assets belonging to creditors, and that Morris was interested in Lichtenheim's transactions here. To-day the German National Bank of Chicago, by its attorney here, took suit against Morris for a large amount in promissory notes due by him.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—William H. Hays, George W. Stanton, Jr., John L. McAuley, Henry S. Marquard, and R. L. Cutting, Jr., have been appointed a committee by the Arkansas bondholders to confer with the Governor of Arkansas, and to make an equitable adjustment of the State debt.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 25.—At the Congregational prayer-meeting last night H. M. Hart, who was lately suspended for six months for misconduct, applied for letters of honorable dismissal for his entire family, including his father, his sister, and himself,—eight in all. All were granted except the one to nim, which was refused, because he was not in good standing, being under suspension. A member proposed that Mr. Hart be given a letter stating his exact standing in the church, but this he declined taking, saying he would have a regular one or none at all.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPEINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—The Secretary of State to-day issued certificates of organization to the Chicago Stenographic Association to de a stenographic, law reporting, and published, law reporting, and published.

COASTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKER, Ill, Jan. 26.—The people of this city, young and old, of both sexes, are enjoying the novel pastime of "sliding down hill." Indiana avenue is one sheet of ice, and sleds move swiftly down the grade for a distance of three blocks. The sport has become actually fashionable, and the moonlight nights bring out a crowd numbering nearly 200. Sleds are rigged up with comfortable seats to hold half a dozen or more, and people who supposed they were through with their childish pranks long years ago, have been indulging with the greatest enthusiasm.

That STATE-HOUSE ELEVATOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

THAT STATE-HOUSE ELEVATOR.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—I happened to notice, the other day, that you opposed the wish of the present Illinois Legislature to have the Capitol building in Springfield provided with an elevator for their accommodation. I admit that your opposition to the proposition, on the trilling account of expense, surprised me very much, but will suggest, as a compromise, that the contract to build the said elevator be given to the builder of the Ashtabula bridge. The work will then be cheap, the legislators will get their elevator, and everyhody will be happy. Yours, etc.,

SONORA.

San Francisco. Cal., Jan. 26.—There is nothing new from Sonora. The recent revolution is considered ended.

Another Effort to Borrow Money

Fitzgerald and Ayars Determined to Wait for the Taxes to Come In.

And Make Various Incorrect Charges Against Their Fellow-Commissioners.

The Finance Committee of the County Board held a meeting yesterday morning to consider the question of raising money to meet current expenses. Commissioner Ayars presided, and there were present Messrs. Holden, Tabor, and Fitzgerald. Treasurer Fuck had been favited to attend, but for some reason did not.

The Chairman said he had called the meeting at the request of Commissioner Holden, who, he presumed, had something in his mind which he wished to bring before the Committee.

Commissioner Holden, who, he presumed, had something in his mind which he wished to bring before the Committee.

Commissioner Holden, who, he wished to something like \$16,000. There was no money in the Treasury to meet them. They had been drawn with the understanding that they should not be presented until there were funds in hand. The system was all wrong. No orders should be drawn until there was money in the Treasury to pay them. The Board had been waiting since the middle of December, expecting almost daily that the South Town Collector muddle would be adjusted in some manner, either by the upsetting of the collection of taxes, or by putting the matter in such shape that the taxes could be collected. Had it been settled, there would have been in the Treasury now \$100,000 or \$150,000. But no money had been derived from that source, or from the taxes in either of the other Divisions, and the expenses of running the county machinery had to be met. They had been met up to the present time by temporary loans. It was oretty hard to tell when the South Town muddle would be adjusted, and he saw no way out of the woods but to make a further temporary loan to carry the county over the next thirty days. He therefore mo red that the Committee recommend to the Board that the Finance Commissioner Holden's name was always attached to the audited bills. Holden, as Chairman of the Board, ought to have deprecated the practice. If he had, he fitzgerald did not believe the other committees would have continued doing so. As to making temporary loans, he d

the statutes, and point out the section which empowered the Board to borrow money from time to time on the uncollected taxes.

Attorney Rountree replied that he would not because there was no such section in existence. Commissioner Fitzgerald—Will you show ns where the Board gets the power?

Attorney Rountree—By the decisions of the courts all over the United States.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—is there a provision in the Statutes of Illinois granting such power?

Attorney Rountree—No specific grant of pow-Attorney Rountree—No specific grant of power.

Commissioner Fitzgerald — Just what I thought,—that the Board had no such power by law.

Attorney Rountree—The question has been decided by every Supreme Court in the United States; and was settled beyond a doubt by the Circuit Court of Cook County in the case of Prindeville vs. Hayes. [This case was decided by Judge McAllister in April, 1876.] The principle laid down was that when taxes were levied by a body authorized to levy them, in contemplation of law, the money is in she Treasury; and money may beborrowed from outside parties, payable out of those taxes when collected. Even if the county had reached its constitutional limit of 5 per cent, if the Board had levied a tax of \$1.000,000, they could borrow that amount. [The attorney then read from McAllister's decision].

Commissioner Holden—That settles it. That is what was always done in the Common Council.

Attorney Rountree did not believe a case

cil.

Attorney Rountree did not believe a case could be found that disputed the position or the question. Judge Farwell, in the case of Ballard against the County, reaffirmed this principle.

could be found that disputed the position or the question. Judge Farwell, in the case of Ballard against the County, reaffirmed this principle.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—But in that case Holden was sent for, and stated that there was means on hand to build the Court-House.

FIEL LAW OF IT.

Attorney Rountree—When the case was first taken up, the tax-levy had not been made. Counsel for Mr. Ballard raised the question of the power of the Board to issue county bonds,—the first time the right had ever been questioned to my knowledge. It was deemed advisable not to abide the result of that question before Judge Farwell, and the Board levied a tax amounting to \$425,000 for Court-House purposes. That placed them in a different attitude, and they went in again and showed that the levy had been made for the full amount that would be expended under the contract for the cut-stone work, and under other contracts for the year. Judge Farwell at once recognized the principle in the Prindeville-Hayes case, and decided that the Board had the right to go on and make the contract, because, the tax having been levied, the money in contemplation of law was in the treasury, and therefore the debt could be incurred.

The Chairman—In view of that fact, could the \$425,000 be diverted to any other purpose than the one for which the tax was levied?

Attorney Rountree—There is no provision restricting the Board as to the use of the County funds, except with reference to the fund provided to meet the bonded indebtedness. Outside of that the provision is general,—"Shall have control of the County finances",—the power of the Board is absolute.

Scommissioner Fitzgerald—It is infallible?

Attorney Rountree—Not by a good deal. I think falliblity characterizes a large part of it, particularly its legal optimons. [Smiles.] "The County Board shall take and have the care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county." The and expended only in the liquidation of such indebtedness shall be transferred to the common fund of the c

If \$25,000 of the \$425,000 levied for a Court-House was left, it would go into the Ge neral Fund at the end of the year. The statute ex-pressly stated that that fund could not be di-

.wol Defeated.

Holden and Tahor Make a Desperate

missioner called the \$425,000 Indebtedness.
Commissioner Fitzgerald—Certainly. It is levied, and the people will have to pay it.
Commissioner Holden had not learned that it was an indebtedness. The only indebtedness was the Sinking Fund laid aside for bonds which the Board had agreed to redeem.
Attorney Rountree did not think any such question arose—that the Board would undertake to divert a tax layied for a Court-House to any other purpose.
Commissioner Holden wanted to ask Fitzgerald how he proposed to pay the indebtedness created daily for the support of the county instinuious and officers.
Commissioner Fitzgerald—I will tell you. Cut Effort to Force a Loan,

real presents when the countries of the County Board their a meeting yearching money to meet current expenses. Commissioner Parapressided, at the request of Commissioner Holden, when the countries of the Countr

people. That was a wasted on the Hospital had been put into the Treasury, there would have been no hawking of the county's paper on the street in order to meet obligations. Holden was an old taxpayer, had been in office a great many years, and knew last year when the improvements were going on, that times were hard, and the collection of taxes would be delayed; that people would be dilatory in paying them. Emergencies should have been anticipated, and the Board not allowed to drift on a wave until it ran against a rock and went to pieces. They had gone along, expecting the taxes would be collected; but they had not been. At the first meeting \$100,000 was borrowed. Holden said that would be sufficient to bridge them over until the taxes came in. Two weeks afterwards another \$100,000 was added to the indebtedness. If they kept that up, there wouldn't be much left. In order to take up the outstanding loans new ones would be necessary. The basis on which to run a Government was: to keep its expenses within its means, and pay as you go. The County Government hadn't been managed in that way. It couldn't be much accommodation of the poor. The taxpayers on the South Side would pay when a fairly-elected Collector called on them. Only a few men fought their taxes.

Insuring Bonds.

The Chairman—In case the Supreme Court decided adversely on the question of issuing bonds,—that the issuing would have to be submitted to a vote of the people,—would not their consent be required before the \$425,000 could be used to meet the liabilities arising out of the construction of the Court House! If so, the Board could draw on that fund to meet other expenses.

Commissioner Holden—The County Board was elected to specifically carry out the spirit of the constitution,—to conduct to a fair of the county. When the Supreme Court decided they could issue no more bonds, it would be time enough to provide means for doing the next best thing.

The Chairman—But in anticipation of that, it.

the Constitution,—to conduct to affairs of the county. When the Supreme Court decided they could issue no more bonds, it would be time enough to provide means for doing the next best thing.

The Chairman—But in anticipation of that, it is always well to act prudently and with forethought. We do not want to act now as though it were a foregone conclusion that all the taxes will be collected,—that the Supreme Court will decide in favor of issuing the bonds. Cannot the \$425,000 be drawn against to meet current expenses? We must look ahead a little. In case the Supreme Court decided adversely, it would leave \$367,000 to pay the expenses for the ensuing year and the Boating indebtedness. The floating indebtedness was \$350,000. That would leave \$367,000 to run the Government, and it was admitted that the estimates for the year were low. They were based on the supposition that every cent of taxes would be collected. The shrinkage last year was 27 per cent. This would leave only \$200,000 in round numbers.

Commissioner Holden remarked that what he was trying to get at was entirely lost sight of. The Chairman—Not at all. You wish to devise means to get rid of the difficulties under which we are laboring.

Commissioner Holden—To pay our debts as we go along. If Supervisor Lincoln had used the discretion of an ordinary business man Evans would have had the Collector's books thirty dave ago. He presented a bond which was ten times in success probably, of the amount which would come into his hands. If Lincoln had accepted it (it was pronounced good by business men generally) there would be to-day in the Treasury a sufficient sum to meet all the current expenses.

The Chairman—Will not the personal property tax be collected in any event! What proportion will be lost entirely?

Commissioner Holden—If I understand the law, and I think I am correct, if no Township Collector receives the books, the tax for the south Town for 1876

PAILS TOYALLY.

Attorney Rountree was called in again. He said the law provided that the books must

Commissioner Tahor—How are you going to pay these bills?

Commissioner Fitzgerald—We are going to pay them out of the taxes.

Commissioner Holden—They propose to drive us to closing up all the public institutions and turn the poor people into the streets.

The Chairman—Not at all! Not at all!

Commissioner Tabor—How do you expect people to furnish the county with supplies when you don't pay for them! They cannot afford to be deprived of their money.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—Why did you let so many contracta! If you hadn't done so, we would have had a little money left now.

Commissioner Holden—i want the people to know who is fighting them.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—And I want them to understand that I am working for their best interests. Don't be alarmed: none of the contractors will stop furnishing supplies.

The Chairman—The Lord will provide.

The conversation after the vote was taken was carried on standing up, and the works hardly convey an idea of the bitterness with which they were uttered on the one side and the railiery which characterized the other. While the meeting did not break up in a row, it came to an end suddenly, Commissioner Holden leaving the room without saying good by, and Tabor inviting Fitzgerald out to take a drink.

UTILIZING PAUPERS.

ried out near Steenwijk, Holland. There are established the panper colonies of Frederick's Oord. They were founded in 1816-'17, during the famine of that time, when the panpers in Holland had so increased that some measure for their sustenance became imperative. The Society of Charity at the Hagne, consisting of a number of wealthy men, bought some 15,000 acres of sterile land, mostly in the Provinces of Denthe and Overyssel. There they settled a number of families of beggars and panpers who had been such for years, with an earnest desire to make them industrious and self-supporting. They rendered a small stream (the As) running through their land navigable to the sea and to other parts of the country, that the settlers might have communication by water with the whole neighborhood. Not less than 20,000 persons finally subscribed to the enterprise, each paying two florins and sirty cents (about \$1.10 of our money) annually for its maintenance.

Each adult, if able and willing to work, is given a small cottage, two acres of land, a pig,

maintenance.

Each adult, if able and willing to work, is given a small cottage, two acres of land, a pig, a cow, and occasionally some sheep. The land is to be tilled and the labor and management of the colonist are exercially supervised. If he be ignorant of agriculture, as he frequently is (most of his class having lived in town), he receives daily instruction until he has learned whatever it is necessary for him to know. His children are sent to schools established there, and for which competent teachers are furnished by the society. The women are employed in sewing, apinning, and weaving, and everybody is kept busy, the inflexible rule of the colonies being that nobody shall be idle. At the close of each day's labor the laborer gets a card with an exact statement of this carnings, for which he receives from the public atores an equivalent in food and clothing. Whatever he needs for the first year is furnished; but he is expected after that to repay the price of his equipment, and most of the colonists have done so. The great majority are self-supporting, and some of them have laid 'by considerable money, for whatever they earn beyond sheir daily requirements and the advances made to them by the society belongs to them. Subject to strict rules and under severe discipline while they remain, they are permitted to go away if they wish to, after they have discharged their indebtedness and gathered the first harvest. Some of them are so incogrigibly lazy that they return to their vagabondage; but most of them stay, and are benefited in every way by their new life. They, who prove themsolves industrions and trustworthy have the land they have tilled pisced at their disposed, and assume to the Scouter the relation.

cerpentaring, are carried on there know the strict supervision of overseers. The place is surrounded by a broad canal, and vigilantly watched by a number of guards, to prevent the eacage of the inmates.

In connection with the colonies is an agricultural school, where a superior education is given to the best-behaved and most promising of the colonists' children. In addition to the elementary branches they are taught botany, chemistry, mathematics, and the modern languages and are thus fitted to fall official posts in the settlement.

For some while after the philanthropic undertaking its failure was generally predicted, and its progress was sometimes far from encouraging. But as the years have gone on it has redeemed the highest expectation and demonstrated the wisdom of the original plan. In all the colonies there are at present, we believe, 11,000 persons, and the anumal average cost per head is 75 florins—about \$32. The number of subscribers has greatly declined of late years, and the Government of the Netherlands now partially supports Frederick's Oord and its connections. On the whole, it has been a remarkable success,—much more so than any attempt of a similar kind in Europe.

IOWA PRODUCE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

VINTON, Ia., Jan. 25.—Good sleighing makes business lively. The immense corn-crop is coming in, which will put the farmers in good financial condition. In traveling over the State, it is evident that unless a large portion of the corn can be used in feeding hogs and cattle, that the price must go much lower. Wheat is a failure, and many farmers must look to Minnesots for bread; but I think if they can get a fair price for corn they can afford to buy wheat. Potatoes are scarce and high. Taking the State together, it is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

J. W. Darkow.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
To the Satter of The Frium.
ALPENA, Mich., Jun. 22.—Flease find inclosed check for Daily Tribune and a club of weeklies. All parties that have examined THE TRIB-UNE in this place, say it is the best paper printed, and I wish it could be put in the hands of every intelligent person in the United States. Tours,

P. H. W.

SITTING-BULL

coult of the Past Year's 0 Against the Savages

Total Pailure of the Army to Acc.
Its Object.

Special Chryspondence of

THE COU

Suit Against the Mar Another Chapter in Woes of the "

Rolland, the Bank-Re to Pennsy

MARINE CO.

MARINE COMBILL AGAINST THE SY.
A bill was filed yesterday?
by a large number of deposit
Company against the stockh
pany, to enforce their liabili
pany's charter to the amo.
The following is a list of the
of whom are depositors or
cates of deposit, together witheir claims: Anna D. H.
which judgment for 85,634
sred; Anna D. Evana, 89,3
ment for 810,742,92 has be
Chicago Historical Society, ment for \$10,742.92 has be Chicago Historical Society, ment, making \$15,882.93; administrator of the estate judgment for \$11,909.13, or posit; Thomas A. Cook, \$1,009.23; and Katz Reedy, \$300 in 1836 the Chicago Marine Company was incorporated, changed to the Marine Company was incorporated, changed to the Marine Counts a capital of \$1,000.000, ahares of \$50 cach. By the amended charter it was proter should be so construed and trust company, or such ally exercised by such company in said State, ottom of the same amendator the President, Secretary, of Company ahall, when reques

tion of the same amendator, "the President, Secretary, or Company shall, when request making a deposit in the savings of Company, issue certificate easies, and all such sums be denosited in the savings to company shall be held in trors and shall not be infinite funds of said Company, at the principal thereof belo auch depositors respective Company, so that in no even her jeopardized by the of business of said Company." Iton of the same act it was that "the stockholders is shall, as to all funds deposit in trust with said corpora stockholders, be individual tent of their stock, and shall months after transfer."

This personal liability is arony, to which recourse many. This personal liability is a pany, to which recourse to other assets are entirely into Company's debts. Mr. Gobern appointed Receiver of

New Jerusalem Society of B Peck, estate of P. F. W., C. Peck, Clarence, Chieago... Peck, Mrs. Mary K., Chieago... Peck, Walter L., Chieago... Perkins, Abijah C., Boston Yomeroy, Jerusha, Stoning Roed, Elizabeth, Boston... Reed, James, Boston... Reed, Joseph S., Chicago... Reed, Sampson, Boston... Bichardson, Mrs. R. E. A. Richardson, Mrs. R. E., E. tickerds, Mrs. Sophronia, I canmon, Armana, Chica cammon, Florence A. D., cammon, J. Young, Chica canmon, J. Y. and R. Schumon, J. Y. and R. Frankin Scammon. M. S., Chi Scammon, Mrs. Ann P., Browner, Sheldon, Mrs. Ann P., Browling, Mrs. Scammon, Mr

These also comprise suit, with the addition of the Williams. Page shares standing in the n It is further charged it was previous to the li holder, having 1,107 st day he assigned them an irresponsible person, caping his disbling them to the libbs shares for a like pants, however, and Williams did hing themselves from the comptainants sak is pelled to give a full standing the many be ascertaine as security for the trunent, the probable ame from them, the libbil and the deficiency bett Bittles; that an accordance of the competitive of the from them, the libbil and the deficiency bett Bittles; that an accordance of the from the deficiency between amount of capital stoppersons, and what has ferred; and that a decompet the responsible program as not pay up the positors.

to be gifted with more raciliated between a mula, changed its reside bent boarder; been any yet it continues to exterday the Company few hundred each day, Courier will probably thill was alled by Australiator Publishing

TING-BULL and His C

Past Year's Op at the Savages.

of the Army to Ac Its Obje

camp, which they report on Missouri River, and hap allicose Indian could had about 190 lodges

situated where up in the dist of vast herds of but ammunition he needs ya get out of their way it which they have not ye RTHY OF THE NAME.

Suit Against the Marine Insurance Company Stockholders. another Chapter in the Manifold Woes of the "Courier."

Relland, the Bank-Robber, Sent Back to Pennsylvania.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments and New Suits--- An Array of Bankrupts,

MARINE COMPANY. MARINE COMPANY.

BILL AGAINST THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by a large number of depositors in the Marine Company against the stockholders of that Company, to enforce their liability under the Company's charter to the amount of their stock. The following is a list of the complainants, all of whom are depositors or holders of certificate of deposit, together with the amounts of their claims: Anna D. H. Evans, \$5,000, on which judgment for \$5,654.17 has been recovered; Anna D. Evans, \$9,500, on which judgment for \$10,742.92 has been recovered; the Chicago Historical Society, \$13,949.60 in judgment, making \$15,832.23; Mahlon D. Ogden, alministrator of the estate of C. J. Beleke, judgment for \$11,909.12, on certificate of deposit; Thomas A. Cook, \$1,096.88; John Lloyd, \$63,23; and Kate Reedy, \$300.22. They state that in 1835 the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Commany was incorporated. which in 1831 were pasit; Thomas A. Cook, \$1,066.88; John Lloyd, \$68.29; and Kate Reedy, \$300.22. They estate that in 1886 the Chicago Marine and Fire-insurance Company was incorporated, which in 1861 was changed to the Marine Company of Chicago, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 cash. By the fourth section of the amended charter it was provided that the charter should be so construed as to authorise the Company "to exercise all the powers of a loan and trust company, or such powers as are usually exercised by such companies, and all powers conferred upon any other loan and trust company in said State," etc. The second section of the same aimendatory act provided that "the President, Secretary, or Treasurer of said Company shall, when requested by any person making a deposit in the savings department of said Company, issue certificates of deposit, for the same, and all such sums of money as shall be deposited in the savings department of said Company, shall be held in trust for said depositors and shall not be minufed with the general fineds of said Company, as a distinct fund, the principal thereof belonging in equity to such depositors respectively, and not to said Company, so that in no event shall such fund be jeopardized by the other transactions of business of said Company." By the tenth section of the same act it was expressly provided that "the stockholders in this corporation shall, as to all funds deposited as savings and in trust with said corporation while they are stockholders, be individually liable to the extent of their stock, and shall so continue for six months after transfer of the same, notwithstanding such transfer."

This personal liability is an asset of the Company, and he has failed to proceed against the stockholders, as he should, and company and he has failed to proceed against the stockholders, as he should, and company and the number of shares of stockholders.

The following is a list of the stockholders and the number of shares of stock owned by them respectively on the

heton, John A., Havermit, Lecher, Jerome, Chicago. 224
mgs, Coduington, Chicago. 122
me, George M., Chicago. 12
water, Charles O., Stonington, Conn. 20
water, Charles O., Stonington, Conn. 12
kley, Rebecca W. P., Southport, Conn. 12

Dekoven, Margarei, ext'x, Middleton, O. Dix, Alfred P. New York Dodd, Miss Harriet S., Boston... Doollitle, estate of Dr. A. F., Herkim N. Y. State B., Herkimer, N. Y. Solitile, Maria B., Herkimer, N. Y. Solitile, Maria B., Herkimer, N. Y. Solitile, Maria B., Boston S., Solitile, M. Solitile, M.

Peck, Clarence, Chieago
Peck, Mrs. Mary K., Chicago
Peck, Mrs. Mary K., Chicago
Perkins, Abijah C., Bostom
Pomeroy, Jerusha, Stonington, Mass
Beed, Jimes, Boston
Beed, Jimes, Boston
Beed, Jumes, Boston
Beed, Sampson, Mrs. R. E., Aurora, Ill
Bichardson, Mrs. R. E., guardian, Aurora,
Ill

bred, cristor P. F. W. Chicago. 1,050
red. Min Ray P. G. Chicago. 20
recovery, Jerusha, Stonington, Mass. 31
recovery, Jerusha, Stonington, Mass. 32
recovery, Jerusha, Mass. 32
recovery, Jerusha, Stonington, Jerusha, Jerusha, Jerusha, Jerusha, Je

bills then due and uncollected, and an additional sum of \$3,250. This last amount was secured by chattel mortgage on all the property of the Company, and by a trust-deed on some real estate owned by Philip F. Semlon.

About the 9th of December complainant became nervous about his security, and took possession of the Company's presses, type, etc., at No. 175 Monroe street and put in a custodian. Before, however, it is a custodian before, however, he went any further toward foreclosing the mortgage, the officers of the Company came to him and represented that arrangements had been made to change the management and they thought his matters could be fixed without foreclosure. Complainant then agreed to withdraw his custodian and give up the property, on consideration that his notes were guaranteed by George I. Yeager, and additional security be furnished in the shape of a trust-deed on some land of Teager's. On the 11th of December the Publishing Company, on consideration of being indemnified from the notes to complainant, gave a lease of all fix property to Yeager for the term of fifty years, including the property mortgaged to Warner. Under this lease Yeager now claims to be entitled to the possession of the property. Dec. 16, the Company confessed ludgment in favor of Yeager for \$2,250, under which execution was issued, and its property setzed.

The President of the Publishing Campaby is J. B. Kline and its Secretary W. C. Walker, and its chief business is to publish the Company by J. B. Kline and its Secretary W. C. Walker, and its chief business is to publish the Company is the Company have been growing from bad to worse, and it is in debt for its rent, wages to employes, etc.

In conclusion complainant avers that all his security is seant and manificient security for his security is seant and manificient security for his

CRIMINAL. Rolland, The Bank Rouner.

Ralph L. Rolland alias Lewis C. Clarmont, the bank robber, who escaped from jall in Chambersburg, Pa., after being convisted of abank robbers, and who was arrested here on a telegram from that place, was up before Judge McAllister on a writ of habeas corpus. He claimed that he had been arrested without a warrant, Mr. Turbill, on behalf of face University of the control of the contr

Allister on a writ of habeas corpus. He claimed that he had been arrested without a warrant, Mr. Tuthili, on behalf of Supt. Hiskey, however, read the return to the writ showing that Rolland was held on a requisition from Pennsylvania, and showed a certified copy of the requisition. Mr. Bonneld, the prisoner's counsel, had nothing to say in opposition to this potent document, and Rolland was escorted back to his cell, and is probably now far on his way back to Pennsylvania to work out a thirteen years' sentence. Clemont's counsel had claimed that it was necessary also to have a copy of the original indictment, but this is filed at Springfield, and the requisition is prima facile evidence that it was filed there.

UNITED STAILS MOGUES.

Very little criminal business was some yesterday by Judge Blodgett, his time being occupied in civil matters. George Machlet and Charles Ginther, indicted for passing a 25 counterfelt bill on the National Bank of Peru, were brought up and sentenced to pay a fine of 41 each and spend one hour in the County Jail.

The case of Henry Feuerstein and Charles Pfluger, indicted for frands on the Bankrupt law, is set for to-day, and the following formidable hat of witnesses has been summoned for the Government: William Wallensack, Jacob Mandelbaum, John Scunce. Charles Montgomery, Valentine Benke, William Korge, Rudolph Walter, Gustav & Kora, Herman Korge, Charles Kaufma

James Milligan was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Daniel Maloney and Michael Feeney were tried for larceny, and the jury will bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

NEW SUITS. DIVORCES.

Lena Anderson filed her bill of complaint yesterday against her husband, Hans Anderson, charging him with drunkenness and "beastly adultery," and asking for a decree of divorce.

William H. Thompson filed a bill against his
wife Minerva asking for a divorce on the ground

The composition in the case of Walsh & ilutchinson was confirmed. Levy Brothers were adjudicated bankrupt by

Hutchinson was confirmed.

Levy Brothers were adjudicated bankrupt by default.

A discharge was issued to Winebester Hall.

A composition meeting will be held Feb. 7 in the case of Solomon Salomon.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Abel H. Lyon.

The composition meeting in the case of Biddle & Boyd is set for 10 a. m. to-day.

A final dividend will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of A. A. Wiswall.

George C. Clarke began a suit for \$1,500 against Redmond Prindiville.

Rathbone, Sard & Co. sued Philip B. and Albert F. Boddridge for \$1,400. Hibbard & Spencer will be suffered by the case of \$1,000.

Carlton Brake sued William Laracy for \$1,000. The Chicage Stamping Company began a suit for \$0.000 against Seth R. Evas.

John A. King brought suit to recover \$10,000 of Henry B. Miller.

N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the CBy National Bank, sued Elijah Smith for \$2,000.

William Seldes began an action in astachment against William C. Yeaton to recover \$2,553.45.

Calvin Day, of Hartford, Comp., filed a bill against Eilen G. Brown, — Brown, her hasband, Henry D. Williams, Anna J. Williams, Admun I. Williams, Ida L. Williams, and Jens Olsen, administrator, to forcelose a trust-deed for \$10,000 on Lot 18, except the west seven feet thereof, and all of Lot 19 in Block 1 of Butler, Wright & Webster's Adultion to Chicago.

Mary T. Moore sued Merril Ladd for \$3,000.

Grant & Swift and the same defendant for \$1,500.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company brought suit against David A. Gage, W. M. True, and John A. Rice.

CIRCUT COURT.

Waldstein Mayer commenced an action against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

case on trial, No. 436 of the calendar, for locar, and will also hear criminal cases.

Judges Jameson, Gary, and Booth will hear motions, Judges Moore and Farwall will hear divorces, Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases, and Judge McAllister motions for new trial.

Tuesday will be the fast day for filing trial notices to the February term of the Superior Court. No new calendar, however, will be made up for Judge Gary.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODERTY—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE BLODERTY—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 178 to 181, 183 to 180, 192 to 198, 200 to 202 inclusive. No. 156, Hall vs. Chicago, Milwaskes & St. Paul Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—40, 30, 51, No. 47, Cooke vs. Farwell, on trial.

JUDGE ROCERS—Set case 3, 643, Morier va. Genlet, and calendar Nos. 68, 69, and 75 to 87, inclusive. No. 4,377, Laserowith vs. Hankins, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—54, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88,

JUDGE BOOTH—54. 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90. No. 70, Palmer vs. Traypor, on trial. JUDGE BOOTH—50, Palmer vs. Traypor, on trial. JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced. JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced. JUDGE FARWELL—No COUNT CONFESSIONS.—The Frank Douglas Machinery Company vs. H. W. Homaday, B. F. Buller, D. E. Hutchins, and Charles Falmer, 332, 87.
Circuit Count—Judge Rooms.—F. Honley vs. J. Controll, volve, 78. J. J. Gatchell, verdice, pp.
Jupus Bobru-A. H. Andrews & Co. vs. Joseph
T. and John C. McCord, Willis P. Dickinson, and
W. A. Bigler; verdict, \$712.28; and motion for New trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—H. H. Anderson, administrator of the estate of Daniel Simmons, vs. Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., \$62, 70.

The Markey of the Service As the control of the service of the service As the control interest to the

Roumania, it is bound in time of war to furnish a military contingent for the defense of the Empire.

Q.—You have not defined the position of Montenegro. A.—The position of Montenegro is undefinable. For a long period of years the Sultan has claimed its allegiance, while Montenegro has asserted its independence; its Prince meanwhile being a pensioner of Russia, and its Church a branch of the Russian Church, with the Czar at its lead.

Q.—What are the three great national elements in Europun Turkey! A.—The Roumanian in the north, the Slavonian in the centre, and the Greek in the south.

Q.—In counce on with which of these elements has the Eastern question been revived! A.—In connection with the Slavonian element alone. Whatlare the Slavonians! A.—The most backward, and the most unhappy of the three great races in Europe.

Q.—What are the principal Slavonian States! A.—They are but two, Russia and Servia.

Q.—What, then, is Poland! A.—A Slavonian country in three pieces, neither of which forms a State.

Q.—What, then, is Poland! A.—A Slavonian country in three pieces, neither of which forms a State.

Q.—What the mane are they known! A.—There are about eighteen millions, including the Poles and Rutherlans of Galicia, the Czeche of Bohemia, the Slovenes and Slovaks of Hungary, and the Croats of the frontier province between Hungary and Turkey.

Q.—Do the Slavonians of different parts of Europe sympathize with one mother! A.—To some extent they do.

Q.—Bo they understand one mother! A.—To some extent they do.

Q.—Bo they understand one mother! A.—To some extent they do.

Q.—Bo they understand one mother! A.—To some extent they do.

Q.—Bo they discussed on the courter of the most ordinary needs, they do not.

Q.—What language did the Servians, the Czeche of Bohemia, and the Russians speak when they met in 1867 at the Slavonic Congress of Moscow! A.—Germin.

Q.—What other cause would prevent union.

Difference of religiou. The

or Bohemia, and the Russians speak when they meet in 1867 at the Slavonic Congress of Moscow! A.—German.

Q.—What other cause would prevent union among them! A.—Difference of religion. The Poles and most of the Austrian Slavonians are Catholies: the Russians, Servians, and Turkish Slavonians generally belong to the Greek or Orthodox Church.

Q.—Does the fact that the Servians and other Slavonians in Turkey are of the same race and religions at the Russian gives the Russians great anduces over them! A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Have the Bussians, apart from race and religion, exercised any other influence over the Servians and Balgarians? A.—In the early part of the century they often assisted Servia by their arms against the Turks. Of late years they have belied the Bulgarians with gifts of momey, religious books, and sacred pictures for their churches.

Q.—What is a Bulgarian! A.—A sort of Slavonian, or rather a sort of Finn Slavonianized, belonging to the Urthodox Church, and inhabiting the Province of Rouncilia beyond the Balkans.

Q.—What is a Bosnian and what a Herzegovinians, inhabiting two provinces which until lately formed but one, inclosed simost com-

by the Christian population only, or by the so-called Turks as well? A.—They are spoken equally by the Christian and by the Musculman inhabitants. These latters are of the same race ers are of the same race

place, from June 23 to July 31, no fewer 3,534 huge cannon balls were hurled against town.

As Gen. Lefroy has remarked in his fate ing history of these gaus, the supply of powers and the supply of powers at the quarrying and cutting of so many strought in these days. Travelers have a strange accounts of the guns whose ugly, the muzzles are to be seen from the Stratts, marvelous legends are told as to their mand distant range. But it is very question whether they could bow's shot for a thom yards, even if the cannon were strong enough resist a heavy charge.

However they certainly did some damage a feet of ours which forced the passage the Dardanelles in 1807, for on that sion eight vessels were struck and ly a hundred men killed and wounth is was the last time they were in action, and the replacement of now by the Krupp gams snows that the Thave no longer any faith in the unwield gif For some years past their number on the of the Dardanelles has been growing less, a little while ago one was presented as a smen to the British Government.

When Bishop Pococke visited the spot in there were, it seems, forty-two in all of the sink any ship that would offer to pass to out coming to anchor is order to be searchey fire likewise with ball in answer to any that salutes the Castle. As this does a damage where they fall, so the lands directions of the proposite commonly pay no rent."

THREE ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS Just Published.

OURTSHIP IN 1720 and 1860. ROMANCES OF TWO CENTURIES. By HAWLEY SMART.

Breezie Langtoc," "Two Kisses,"
10mo. Fine Cloth. \$1. rom it genuine amusement."—London Graphic. Under the title of "THE STAR SERIES," Meas. B. LIFFINOOFF & CO. have commenced, with bove named volume, the publication of a series horee angular works.—catality of action, —which we easiered with the control of the series and with the product a series, any volume of which may be plassed with neerfeet confidence that a residual work in the course of the control of the control of the course. The relations will be printed from clear testible for The relations will be printed from clear testible for The relations will be printed from clear testible for

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

The Origin, Growth, and Character of the Organization. By F. P. DEWEES. AGENTS WANTED.

TWICE DEFEATED; Or, The Story of a Dark Society in Two Countries.

By ROLLIN EDWARDS. Volume. 12ms. Fine Cloth. \$1.75. DISEASES OF THE SKIN

By LOUIS A. DUHRING, M. D. Author of "Atlas of Skin Diseases."

Illustrated. Svo. Extra Cloth. \$6. *.* For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sey mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price by

B. LIPPINOOTT & OO., Publisher

United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, SR.

In the Circuit Court thereof, William R. Foselick and Jenney D. Fish, compinionais, u. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennès Sillirod Company, James Elwell, and R. Biddle Roberta defendants. In Chancery, MASTEN'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of foreclosure of the Unruit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, rendered ou becomber S. A. D. 1876, in a certain suit in Chancery wherein William R. Fosdick and James D. Fish are compositioned with the control of the sale of the country of the sale Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railrosd Company, befig about 108 miles in length, together with terminal tracks for Chicago, about seven and eight-tenths (78-10) miles in length, cogether with terminal tracks for Chicago, about seven and eight-tenths (78-10) miles in length, longther with terminal tracks.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

ERY EVENING at 80 clock, and WEDNES-DAY and SATURDAY MATTNEES, in his grand SOURCES OF PRESTIDIGITATION. ding that inscrutable mystery, the DOUBLE INDIAN MAIL. ince entertainments especially arranged to LADIES AND CHILDREN. McCORMICK HALL

Farini-Pappenheim Concerts. Saturday Evening, Jan. 27. MADAME EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM

BAVERLY'S THEATRE.

WILL E. CHAPMAN Week commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 22, Augustin Daly's Famous FIFTH-AV. THEATRE CO. With the Metropolitan Success, entitled

Jan. 29-THE BERGER PAMILY and SC McVICKER'S THEATRE. LOUISE POMEROY

This Saturday, Jan. 27, Matines at 2 o'clock, the LADY OF LYONS. ROMBO AND JULIET.

Monday-MAGGIE MITCHELL in her most successful new play—NIGHON. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL

ESSIPOFF RETURN, Jan. 29 & 31. Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF Aminted by

Mim PALMA, Mons. VIVIEN, Mons. DULCKEN,
Will give THREE GRAND CONCERTS. Monday and
Wednesday Evening. Jan. 29 and 31, and SATURDAY
MATURES. Pol.
Adminion. 8: Reserved Seata. \$1.50. Sale of seats
Priday, at 100 to Healy's Music Store.
Stellaway Planca used at the Essipod Concerts.

HEBSHEY MUSIC HALL. Sunday Afternoon Lectures. Six Illustrated Lectures on "SCIENCE AND MAN," by PROF. W. D. GUNNING.
Commencing SUNDAY, Jan. 28, 1877, at 3 o'csock p. m., and continuing through live successive Sundays, at the same hour. Single admission tickets. 25 cents. Option tickets, four Lectures, 80 cents. Course fickets at J. For asle at W. E. Reen. Cooke & Co. Scockstore. 133 and 115 State-et., Lyon & Healy Music Store, 166 State-et., and at the door of the Hall.

FIRST GRAND

VORWAERTS TURNER HALL. West Twelfth-st., Monday, Jan. 29, 1877. GRAND PROCESSION!

GRAND PROCESSION!
ILLUMINATION!
TABLEAUX VIVANTES!
Gents' tickets, \$2. Ladies' tickets, \$1.
Seats in the gallery can be secured at the Hall. GRAND CARNIVAL

North German Society of Chicag In NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL,

Saturday Evening, Jan. 27, '77,
TWO SEPARATE BANDS. Music all the time.
Admission, SI. Ladles, 30 cents. Reserved seats to the had for Si at North Side Turner Hall.

GRAND CURLING MATCH. The Thistle and Chicago Curling Clubs EXPOSITION BUILDING

On Saturday Evening, 27th Inst. Commencing promptly at 7:30.

M'CORMICK HALL. WENDELL PHILLIPS Will speak on "The Holy Alliance"—Rum and the Revolver, on Thursday evening. Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickota, with reserved seat, 50 conts. The sale of tickets will begin this (Saturday) morning at Janesa & McClurry: also at 6fibriy, Twenty-accond-st., and Central Church Scolety's Rooms, 29 American Express

COLISED M.

EVERY EVENING, AND TUESDAY, PRIDAY, AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

ENTIRE NEW COMPANY!

Joe Norton, Harry Brown, The Winnetts, The Bransma, John Williams, Marie Shermas, R. Door and Con, Inlu Mortimer, Marie Shermas, R. Door and Con, Inlu Mortimer, Milliant Company in the Eurleque Fra Diavolo. Admission, 25 and 30 cents. ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO DAY.

GREAT BILL THIS P. M. Monday Next.

Monday Next.

Monday Next.

Monday Next.

Monday Next.

Monday Next.

JABNES SDREYS.

Plantation Scenes.

Cotton Picking.

To the Benefit of her Yather, H. A. Hight. A hoat of Volunteers.

WEST SIDE SKATING PARK.

Cor. Ada and Madison-sis.

Masquerade To-Night.

Three Beautitul Priss. Band aftersoon and evening.

St. CLAIR MILLARD is vasited at the Park.

Two Free Lectures by Prof. 0. 8. Fowler, Monday Evenines, Jan. 29 and Feb. 5. on SELF CULTURE and SYCCESS AND FAILURE IN LIFE, commissioning at a and closing Public Exhaintantons. Commissions Daily at the Falmer House until Feb. 10 only.

In great variety, as prices to suit the times, at 127 WEST MADISON-ST.
Country Parties a specialty: MRS. JOHN SCHMITZ

MUSIC BOOKS. Each Book may be enfely received as senong the very best."

THE SABUTATION. (\$1.38; \$12 per doz.) First-class Church Music Book.

THE ENCORE. 675 cts; \$7.50 per dex.)

Pirst-class Singing School Book. WORLD OF SONG. (\$2.50 Bds; \$3 Ct. \$4 GHt.) Carivaled Collection of Songs. PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK. (\$1.50; \$13.50
An easy Anthem for each Sunday in the year,
PERKINS' GLER AND CHORUS BOOK,
Superb Collection. (\$1.25; \$12 per dos.)

MALE TOICE GLEE BOVA. (\$1.) Perkins.
Briot, New, Spirited Glees in abundance.
EMERSON'S CHORUS BOOK. dos.)
The Best Sacred and Secular Choruses.
Either book mailed, posi-free, for Reiall Prior.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

RAPLEGAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

HICAGO, MILWAULEE & ST. PAUL RAILs alon Depot, corner Mathen and Canal-sta.
Donos, es South Clark-a., opposite Sherman I and si Depot

Clord, Dubuque & Slocks

"Fast Line, for Omaha
for Fast Line, for Omaha
for Fast Line, for Omaha
for Fast Line, for Omaha
halion & St. Joseph Exp.

"Total un." 4:00 p. m.

"Total un." 7:55 p. m.

"Total un." 7:55 p. m.

"Total un." 7:55 p. m.

lay. † Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Mor Depot corner Chicago arenue and Larrabe

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

ETHIOPIA Jan. 27, 2 pm | BOLLVIA | Pob. 10, 2 pm VICTORIA Feb. 3, am | AlebATIA Feb. 37, 2 pm | Nov. Tork to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Cabina, see to Sec. Intermediate, 230; merrar, 336. ELYSIA Jan. 27, 2 pm | ITALIA Feb. 10, 2 pm | Cabina Sic. to SFO. Becerage, 235. Drafts issued for any amounts ac current rates. MENDERSON BROTHERS, 00 Washington at NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Rew York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
EGYPT. Feb. 1...5 a. m. FNGLARD. Feb. 22. 6a. m.
RELVETTA. Feb. 10. 2 pm | ITALY, Feb. 24...1 p. m.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA. Thursday, Feb. 6. 12 noon.
Cabin passage, 855. 803, and 570 engroup. Resums tickets at reduced rates. Steering tickets, 200, currency. Drafts for 61 and guyerste on Green Reitaln and Ireland. Apply to F. B. LAHBOR. 4 South Clark-s.

STATE LINE

Califn, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madis PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Age

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, doe, and mothers for the CAYLUS perior to all others for the CAYLUS prompt cure of all discount of the CAYLUS prompt cure of ing. Prepared by CAYLUS prompt cure can go of the CAYLUS prompt cure of the count of the cay of th PRESCRIPTION FREE

SCALES

Dr. C. V. Dyer, who has been dangerously ill at the Palmer House, is reported to be neither better nor worse. One side is immovable from paralysis, and he cannot speak.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Suilding), was at 8 a. m., 15 degrees; 10 a. m., 4; 12 m., 30; 3 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 32. Barometer t 8 a. m., 30.32; 8 p. m., 30.12.

emocratic Veteran Reformers held their meeting at No. 45 North Clark street sing, Mr. W. B. Wise in the chair. All incut people were conspicuous by their and hence nothing but unimportant pusiness was transacted.

There is a report current on the streets that 'Brick' Pomeroy's paper, the Democrat, is soon to change hands. A stock company is aid to be organizing to run it entirely in the sterest of the Greenbackers, and that Pomeroy ill remain at the head as editor.

amuel Castel, 30 years of age, while exercis-a horse belonging to Soi A. Smith, of No. Michigan avenue, was accidentally thrown a the horse, and, falling beneath the ani-was severely injured internally. He was teyed for treatment to the County Hospital.

A committee consisting of Hamilton B. gue, of the firm of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., hn G. Orehard, Cashier of the Canadian Bank Commerce, and William H. Bullen, of the m of Irish & Bullen, were appointed at a setting of the creditors of Calkins & Fisher, to ing of the creditors of Calkins & Fisher, wine the books and affairs of the bankrupte eport at the next meeting, Feb. 12.

and report at the next meeting, rec. 13.

The Brewers' Insurance Company of Milwankee, which has been considered one of the best
companies of that city, has suffered so severely
from the hard times and the depression in business that its Directors have decided to retire
from business entirely. The Company, however, is said to be entirely solvent, and has invited
proposals from other companies to reinsure its

Yesterday morning Robert Carroll was found in a sad state of intoxication at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, and Officer Conordary essayed to bring him to his home, No. 980 Arnold street, but when opposite No. 212 Eighteenth street, Carroll fell and broke his left eg at the ankle. He was then taken to the old hospital building, where he was attended by Dr. Hay, and thence sent to the County Hospital.

Moses wrote the Ten Commandments."

Recruits will be received for Company I, First Regiment I. S. G., this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the Armory, Nos. 112 and 114 Lake street. This company has nearly resched the requisite number to be admitted into the regiment. Members already accepted will meet for drill at the time and place above given. It is intended to make this company as nearly perfect as possible, and great care is taken in the selection of members. There are certain advantages in loning a new company, one of which is that all the members advance together, and all have thus an opportunity to compete for the different positions in the organization. All persons milisting for this company receive the same benefits and privileges as the members of the eigiment.

monthly meeting of the Microvof the State of Illinois was held the Academy of Sciences. H. in the chair, and Dr. O. C. Oli-

r with his subject.

the conclusion of the lecture, Dr. Danxchibited under a microscope the slides
hich the drawings exhibited had been
and B. W. Thomas exhibited the first 300

lately-issued series of microscopic
by Prof. H. L. Smith, of
N. Y., Illustrating the genera and
of Diatomacce. The latter had been
y forwarded for the meeting, and as
imith leads the world in microscopic
the exhibition was a rare treat.

he exhibition was a rare treat.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.

RECURVE Committee of the Citizens' for met yesterday afternoon, and gave g to some persons supposed to have into concerning the charges made against Cameron, Amberg & Co. The Comfinally requested that the charges the firm be formulated and presented in against the firm be formulated and presented in writing at an adjourned meetinfi of the Comnittee, which will be held at 1:30 o'clock his afternoon. It has been the desire of the Committee to appoint a highly respectable comnittee to make the investigation called for by feasts. C., A. & Co., but they have been conderably put out by finding that the men whom hey would like to have serve refuse to do so on he ground that they are prejudiced in favor of the firm.

iderably put out by finding that the men whom hey would like to have serve refuse to do so on he ground that they are projudiced in favor of he firm.

Commissioner Holden named Messre. Ayars, toffmann, and McCaffrey yesterday as the committee to investigate the charges recently referred against Cameron, Amberg & Co. The election of McCaffrey to investigate alleged rauds is a good joke. The Committee, it is inderstood, desires to co-operate with a similar committee from the Citizens' Association.

SAMSEL HALE.

The funeral of the Hon. Samuel Hale took place yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 488 West. Washington street. The body was laid a state upon a catafalque in the east parlor, where all his friends had an opportunity to sake a last look at the remains. The features seemed calm and natural in death. The kindly leart of the deceased and his genial traits of character drew around him as friends nearly all who came in contact with him. The parlors of the residence were througed with men of grominence in railroad and fron circles and many from the other walks of life. Deceased was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and its choir furnished the music under the lead of Prof. Baird,—Prof. Fiske assisting in the general funeral ceremonies. There were many beautiful tributes in the shape of flowers, including a mammoth cross of tuberoses and ivy; a crown of ivy and wheat sheares; sheaves of wheat, wreaths, baskets of flowers, etc. The pall-bearers were Messre. David Bradley, William Osborne, Jacob Beidler, E. G. Hall, F. Speucer, Perry H. Smith, J. H. Brown, and J. Medregor Adams. The remains were taken to Kenosha, Wis., by special train.

**Polimer House—H. P. Alkinson, Rochester; W. A. Streel, Joliet; C. W. Bachelor, New York; the Hon. O. Marble, Lameing; Gen. Wallace Pratt, Remains, R. C. Crosob, Pittsburg; w. H. Reed. Bookester; St. Louis; F. J. Blain, Cincinnati; the Hon. O. Marble, Lameing; Gen. Wallace Pratt, M. B. Willow, New York; C. A. Mennin and party; A. B. Crosoby, Philadelphia; Col.

TEMPERANCE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union cld fts regular monthly meeting yesterday morning, and adopted the following memorial o the churches on the use of wine in the Secre-

e churches on the use of wine in the Sacra
Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance
I has adopted the following form of petition,
arnestly urges it upon the attention of Chrisromen, hoping that in every church it may
I their signatures, with those of all members
will sign. At this time, when our city is
ed as never before to its duty toward those
ave been under the bonds of the cup, this
of Christian women has peculiar significance,
ing that the Spirit of Christ and the teaching
a Wond require us to allow nothing in our
much less in our church ordinances,
mely a brother stambleth or is made weak.

Illeving that the use of alcoholic wine in the
maion service is a needless occasion of
stime to cur brothers and eisters who have
laves to the appetits for intoxicating drink,
ho are coming to us for Christian fellowship,
tour pastors and church officers to banish
mied wine from the Lord's tables.

Wilson, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Kelley, and

Mrs. Hall were made a committee to circulate the above. Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Haven, Mrs. Shaver, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Wirt, and Mrs. Earl were desired to begin a series of meetings in the Washingtonian Home.

Miss Willard's resignation was then accepted and Mrs. T. B. Corse elected to fill the vacancy, after which the meeting adjourned.

FAREWELL TO MISS WILLARD.

A meeting of the friends of the Woman's Christian Union was held yesterday afternoon in Farwell Hall for the purpose of saying farewell and bidding godspeed to Miss Willard, late President of the Association, who has been called to labor in the East. Mrs. Wilson precalled to labor in the East. Mrs. Wilson pre-sided, and there was quite a flattering attend-ance. Mr. Stebbins was present and conducted

called to labor in the East. Mrs. Wilson presided, and there was quite a flattering attendance. Mr. Stebbins was present and conducted the ausical part of the exercises. A fine floral tribute to Miss Willard occupied a prominent position on the platform.

The meeting was opened with the hymn, "Still there's more to follow." Prayer was offered up by one of the ladies of the Union.

The President then read the forty-fifth psalm and a part of the first chapter of Colossians.

MRS. DR. JUTKINS, the first President of the Union, was introduced. She gave some interesting reminiscenses of the work in Chicago and the inauguration of the woman's temperance movement. She had some peculiar feelings on noticing among the audience women who took an interest in the inauguration of this movement. A great many people looked askance at their labors at the outset, but this sentiment had been removed to some extent, and they might look with pride to the improved condition of affairs which had resulted from their efforts to reclaim men from their habits of intoxication and vice. Two years ago Miss Willard took charge of the work, and she had been its leading spirit ever since. Although she had not been able to take the active part she would have liked in this labor of love, yet her heart went out with the dear company of women composing the Union. To Miss Willard, nore than any other woman in the country, they were indebted for the exaltation of woman's work. But this lady having had a call from the Lord, tendered her resignation, which had been accepted. Woman had a work to do, and God bless all those who took up their cross and went out to do their duty. God bless Miss Willard, also. Wherevershe went she would bear in mind the Master's maxima, and strive with all her energy to save souls. She commended Miss Willard to God, who would stand by her in every emergency, and bless her exertions. In concluding, she expressed the thanks of the Union for the help accorded it, and urged them not to be remiss in well-doing in the future.

also gave a brief glance at the inauguration of also gave a brief glance at the inauguration of the woman's temperance movement, which, she said, was inspired by Heaven, which had helped developed woman's power and saved so many from the thraildom of strong drink. The movement had ripened into order and well-directed efforts for the improvement of mankind, and for this glad result they were indebted much to Miss Willard. This lady would carry with her to her new sphere most hallowed and blessed memories. It was her sweet privilege to share for fifteen months in the blessed work, during which time there had been no jar or difference between them. She gave some prominent instances of the Union's usefulness, the memories of which, she said, Miss Willard would carry about with her as an amulet. The same work which God had been doing through Mr. Moody had been done by their instrumentality. Were not the results encouraging, and would they not cheer them in their future labors! All the cases of conversion were renewed proof of the power of their religion to reform. Change was inscribed on all things earthly, and their Union could not escape change. This fact should lead them to make the most of present opportunities. Let them carry the words with them that "about all life is worth for is to help some one to Christ."

Miss KIMBALL made a brief speech, giving instances of men

them that "about all life is worth for is to help some one to Christ."

Miss Kimball.

made a brief speech, giving instances of men who had been saved through the instrumentality of the Union. Their mission was to carry the water of life. She prayed that every one who had associated with Miss Willard would have his face set toward the eternal sunrise. She read a letter from Mrs. Rounds, who was unable, owing to sickness, to be present, expressing her regret at the departure of Miss Willard. At the commencement of Miss Willard. At the commencement of Miss Willard in the speaker, oried out in terrified tones, "Please stop." One of the brethren went and sat down by the fellow in the hope of pacifying him. He only partially succeeded, as he arose again and expressed his aversion to the sentiment of the speaker. At the close he got up again and requested the prayers of the ladies, and expressed the hope that B. F. Jacobs, for whom he also asked prayers, "would never have the privilege of making a poor man work on the Sabbath."

on the Sabbath."

The President directed the man to be removed, which was successfully and quietly done by a couple of gentlemen.

Mrs. Barnes also expressed her regret at the departure of Miss Willard, and recalled some interesting incidents connected with their work.

"Rescue the Perishing" was then sung, after which Messrs. Conly, Doolittle, Hodge, and Murray, inebriates reformed through the means of the Union, related their experience, and testified to the power of the Cross in helping drunkards to reform.

ards to reform.

Mrs. Carse, in a few appropriate remarks, presented a handsome Bible to Miss Willard, expressing the hope that she would soon return to them, and again fill the chair which she had occupied for two years with such ability and acceptance.

ceptance. MR. COLLIER,
on behalf of the reformed men of Chicago, also
presented the lady with a copy of "Cruden's
Concordance." In the presentation speech he
paid a glowing tribute to the noble and womanly
qualities of Miss Willard, and expressed the
heartfelt regret of himself and fellows at losing
so powerful a helper and so warm a friend.

MISS WILLARD.

so powerful a helper and so warm a friend.

MISS WILLARD,
in accepting the gifts, said she had a great deal
to think and feel, as this hour was a memorable
one to her. She had learned how much better
she was thought to be than God knew she was.
She asked their prayers that she might so learn
to forget serself that she might abide in Jesus.
She left them because it seemed right for her
to go. The work that had been done should be
credited to the ladies of the Union; it was an
injustice if she received all the praise because
she happened to be at the head of the Asociation. She urged them in the name of their
Great Leader to help in this glorious work of
reforming fallen men. She said "good-by" to
those she loved. She was not leaving the temperance work, but would ever labor, wherever
she might be, for its success.

The President said they were sending away
their precious treasure,—their alabaster box,—
and she hoped that the holy perfume which
emanated therefrom would lead many to happiness and Heaven. They would not say "Farewell," but "Good-night," as they would meet
again on the morning of the resurrection.

Miss Willard then offered up a fervent prayer,
and the proceedings were brought to a close
with the benediction.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PAGE'S PROPOSITION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education was held last night, Prof. Welch, in the absence of the President, presiding. There

the absence of the President, presiding. There was a large attendance of members.

Taylor Page sent in a proposition to rent Nos. 155-157 Dearborn street at \$2,700 per year, and to take the ground lease for twenty-five or thirty-three years at appraisement, the existing appraisement to be in effect until 1880. Referred to the Committee on Property.

Mr. Page notified the Board that he intended to erect a four-story building on the lots Nos. 20 and 21, and expressed his willingness to have embodied in the leases the strictest regulations in regard to gambling.

Scarley freeze.

The following letter was read from the Super-intendent:

Gentleyers: As there is much uneasiness mani-

The following letter was read from the Superintendent:

GENTLYMES: As there is much uneasiness manifest lest through the schools scarlet fever should be disseminated throughout the city, permit me to say that at the very first appearance of the disease last fall the attention of all the Principals was called to the matter by a circular, requising the listant removal from school of all sum children residing in houses where cases of scarlet fever existed, and to receive none after such removal without a certificate from a respectable physician that all danger of contagion had passed. Our teachers have carefully followed these directions, and they have taken special pains to investigate all suspecied cases.

As a result, the cases of scarlet fever within the schools have largely decreased, and the health of our pupils is as good as is usual at this time of the year. Respectfully,

Mr. English remarked that scarlet fever was very contagious, and he asked the Superintendent if it would not be well to close the schools in the highly-infected districts.

Mr. Pickard thought not. If the children were permitted to roam about the streets there would be greater risk of disseminating the disease than if they attended school. Every care was exercised to keep the disease out of the schools.

Mr. Arnold moved that the Superintendent be requested to confer with the authorities as to whether any additional means could be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and to report the same to the Board.

The President said, according to his experience, scarlet fever was developing unusual symptoms at present, and much of the danger was owing to the fact that physicians had to

The motion was carried.

Mr. Perkins, the attorney of the Board, suggested that the Legislature should be appealed to to pass an act to give the city the right to a portion of the School Fund of the Town of Cicero, to which they were equitably entitled.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Shoeninger, of the Committee on Buildings, presented the estimates for the ensuing year. The total amount was \$33,905, which was about \$1,000 lest than last year. The reportalso recommended the purchase of one site and the erection of two twelve-room buildings for the North Division; two sites and the erection of two buildings for the South Division; two sites and the erection of four buildings for the West Division; and the erection of a building on the city lot on the southeast corner of Monroe and Morgan streets for the West Side High School, provided the Council would give the use of the lot for this purpose. With the exception of that for the last-named building, all the appropriations had been made. It was estimated that this building would cost \$51,950. Mr. Shoeninger remarked that the schools on the West Side were greatly overcrowded, and something would have to be done in the way of providing additional accommodation.

The Superintendent presented a long report

ion.

The Superintendent presented a long report
to the necessity of new buildings on the West

ide.
The consideration of this, together with the The consideration of this, together with the estimates for the ensuing year, was deferred, and they were ordered published. The question will be considered at a special meeting of the Board to be held Thursday night.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture submitted their estimate for next year, which amounted to \$3,615. The amount expended has year was \$4,945.90. Received and ordered considered with the other estimates at the next meeting.

Mr. Wells, of the Committee on Appointments and Transfers, reported the following transfers: Mary J. Torom, from West Fourteenth Street to Brown; Francelia Colby, from Dore to Cottage Grove; Mary O. Ayres, from Skinner to Brown; Angie Goode, from Lincoln to Nickersouville; Mattie Harvey, from Franklin to Sangamon Street. Appointments: Margie Raffin to Ward School, Ida B. Mills to North Clark Street School. Resignations: Julia F. M. Hull, of Holden School; Belle Dauphiney, of Dore School; Mary E. Skelly, of Nickersonville; Sarah J. Ford, Sangamon Street. Full certificates: Agnes Wilson. Augusta Von Horn, Amelia Ackermann. Concurred in.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies reported an expenditure of \$79,892,68 last year, and the estimated expenditure for the coming year at \$82,503. Laid ever and published.

Mr. Prussing, of the Committee on German, reported that there were 3,003 pupils studying German in the schools.

The following were elected Principals of primary schools: East Kinzie Street, Margie Burns; Central Park, Sophia A. Phelps; May Street, Lizzie Kennedy.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the meeting-time of the Board was changed from Friday to Thursday nights.

The Board then adjourned. ceting. Mr. Wells, of the Committee on Appointments

aights.
The Board then adjourned.

TIM FULLER.

WHAT IS HE UP TO! the shrewdest confidence-man ever in this city. is preparing for some new game which is not exactly clear on the face of it. Yesterday the following letter was received at this office:

following letter was received at this office:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

New York City. Jan. 25.—A gentleman rooming here, hailing from Chicago, went to the Park Theatre. Brooklyn, the night it was burned, and, as he has not been seen since, it is supposed he is one of the victims. His trunk and clothing are here at 405 Sixth arenne. Clothing marked "T. W. Fuller, Chicago."

Mrs. C. FREEMAN. Now if this had been true, it would have pointed to the decease of Tim, but, unfortunately, the document is a stiff, written most probably by Tim himself. This is proved by the result of a telegram sent yesterday by The Tribute to ascertain the facts about the house named in the letter. It appears from the reply that the number in question is occupied by a tobacconist and a manufacturer of ladies garments, but that no such person as Mrs. C. Freeman lives there.

ments, but that no such person as Mrs. C. Freeman lives there.

This disposes of the letter and leaves the ingenious guesser to puzzle out what can be Tim's little game, to carry out which it is necessary to prove himself dead. He is quite capable of applying to an insurance company for the insurance on his own life, or any other little game of the kind. Some of his doings are the fine art of swindling, and he has through their means become as well known as the firealarm. Just where he will turn up, after having been killed and burned up, the people will be anxious to see. About three wouths ago he was here, and Supt. Hickey sent for him, and ordered him to leave town, since which time he has not turned up. All persons, East or West, are advised to beware of Timothy.

WHITTLE AND STEBBINS.

NOON PRAYER MEETING. Messrs. Whittle and Stebbins' prayer-meet attended, and the service was of the usual

teresting character.

After the opening hymn, "Jesus keep me near the cross," Dr. Davis read a number of requests for prayer from persons afflicted with a multitude of physical, moral, and spiritual troubles. The congregation engaged in silent prayer while the petitions were read. Bishop Fallows then offered a fervent prayer n behalf of the applicants and the audience.

The hymn, commencing "Yield not to tempta

Bishop Fallows then offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the applicants and the audience. The hymn, commencing "Yield not to temptation," was then sung.

Maj. Whittie read the fifth chapter of St. John, which he said told about one whom the Savior helped through. He thought that pool at Jerusalem illustrated their efforts for the salvation of men. Institutions of benevolence, and charity, and temperance pledgés were all very well in their way, but contact of men with men would not avail. There must be contact with Jesus before they could be healed from spiritual diseases. Not that he wished to decry institutions that interested themselves in the reformation of men; but it should be recognized that without Christ all human efforts proved abortive. Many of the audience were in a sinful condition, some of them were the slaves of passion or of drink, and their only chance for effectual cure was to get into the pool. How many afflicted persons were in the neighborhood of the pool at Bethesda, and yet there was no one who took enough compassion on them to put them in the pool. Jesua, however, sympathized with everyone no matter what the disease might be. They would listen to the testimony of some who had partaken of the Savior's mercy and were redeemed thereby.

Mr. Stebbins was then requested to sing. "Jesus of Nagareth passeth by," which he did with great musical skill.

Mr. Comb said be had been an educated sinner, smoker, and drinker for twenty years; he commenced his course of depravity at the early age of 9 years. His father kept a barrel of cider, and he would blace himself underneath, put the faucet in his mouth, and fill himself to overflowing. From that he got to whisky and champarne: He had drank in the lowest places, and had also lorded it in the glided palaces of sin, which were frequented by the nice young man, who deolorized themselves with cloves before they cutered the society of their lady friends. He advised all young ladies who detected the odor of cloves in a young man's breath to shun him as th

man.

Mr. Hine, of the Drily Ness, told the story of his downfall and redemption in a very pathetic manner. He gave some very touching advice to young men about shunning the wine-cup, which had wrought so much evil in his own case. Fifty persons rose for prayer at the pressing invitation of Maj. Whittle.

The meeting closed in the usual manner.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were \$2,540, and the Treasurer's miscellaneous receipts \$12,011.

The books in the City Clerk's office show that there are at present 130 more licensed butchers in the city than there were at this time last year. Fifty-five licenses have been taken out since

Officers Carberry and Pigeon were yesterday discharged from the police force,—one for refusing protection to a citizen, and the other for failing to report that refusal to his superior officers.

Front at the foot of Madison street.

The Superintendent of Buildings having ordered that the Inspectors should report all buildings eighty feet high which are without a stand-pipe, the reports have begun to come in, and it is found that there are a good many such buildings. The proprietors are being notified to put in those stand-pipes.

The numbers of people who daily apply for time in which to pay their water-taxes, and the complaints made by those people, tend to show how many poor there are da the city and how great their suffering is. Complaints that husbands and some are out of work and the children sick with scarlet fever and diphtheria are the most numerous.

most numerous.

Ald. Ryau intends to introduce into the Council at its next meeting a resolution granting permission to any gas company or any corporate body of men to erect gas-works and lay down mains in any division of the city, provided that bonds sufficient to guarantee the faithful carrying out of the contract shall be given, and the new company to furuish gas at a price not to exceed \$2 per 1,000 feet to the city and to private consumers. The Alderman thinks the passage of some such resolution would effectually end the gas controversy, and lencfit the city and the citizens by reducing the price of gas.

price of gas.

The ESTIMATES.

Those departments which have not yet prepared their estimates for appropriations are busily at work upon them. The Comptroller has, by the press of other business, been greatly delayed, but expects to have his report and appropriation bill ready some time next week. The Police Department yesterday sent its estimates to the Comptroller. The amounts asked for are as follows:

\$3,145 2,210 1,997 1,232 3,540 6,460 24,650 Four Captains at \$1,615.... Twenty Sergeants at \$1,232.50. Five hundred and sixty-five patr tional pay of fifteen patrol. Twelve patrolmen as roundsmen. Secret service. Gas. fuel, rations for prisoners buttons, furnitare, etc.
Rent of Harrison street lot.
Rent of Deering street lot.
Special policemen, telegraphing, etc.
Repairs of stations.
Interest on loans, Contingent Fund, difference due Fire Department.

500 Total.... As compared with last year's estimates, requests for the coming year are smaller 1329,951, as will be seen by the following tab

Totals.....\$1, 171, 398 \$1, 501, 346 THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Gustave Schwede was adjudged insane yesterday in the County Court. The Grand Jury yesterday heard namerous

The Sheriff has posted about his office, "No Smoking Allowed." A capital order, and one which Mr. Holden should enforce in the County

The County Treasurer has not yet heard from ex-Recorder Stewart, nor has he received from him a check to make good the balance he owes

The Medical Superintendent at the Insane Asylum, it is said, will hereafter visit the differ-ent wards of that institution at the end of every quarter instead of semi-annually as heretefore George N. Miller, a young man of 22 years, was adjudged to be distracted in the County Court yesterday, and incapable of managing his business affairs. A conservator is to

Dennis Curran has at last given up the posi-tion of Inspector of the Court-House stone. He was around yesterday offering to wager \$1,000 in gold that a man by the name of Cur-ran would squeeze into Holden's place in the Board at the next election.

"Yank" Adams, the billiardist, has been engaged at the enormous expense of a good supper and plenty to wash it down with to entertain the insane at the County Insane Asylum Tuesday evening. He will be accompanied in his visit by some of the Commissioners and a few select sporting-men.

The "Ring" had a high old time at a secret meeting Thursday evening. The situation was discussed at length in all its bearings, and it was not until nearly midnight that the party broke up. The gathering was held at the County Building, and the particular questions conprospective, and the coming trials of the indicted. Deputy-Sheriff Johnson was among those in attendance.

those in attendance.

The members of the Joint Committees' of which Schmidt is Chairman, are inclined to be rebellious, or at least to manifest very little respect for that gentleman. Thursday they got together and opened a lot of bids against his will, and yesterday he was around, but tney were not, although it was the regular meeting day. The jealousy and bickering of the ringsters is growing more formidable every day, and the collapse of the crowd is only a matter of time.

The Committee appointed to look into Hogan's dealings with the county would do well to examine into some of his bills rendered for tinkering on the pipes in the County Bullding. He has a contract with the county to keep the nrinal basins and water-closets in working order, from which he realizes \$30 per mouth, and it is allered that his charges for "extras" added to this have made his recepts for work at this building amount to as much annually as the original cost of the plumbing. The bills he has been paid will either prove or disprove the charge.

been paid will either prove or disprove the charge.

The Hospital Investigating Committee did not meet yesterday to agree upon its report in reference to the charges against McClevey, and it is given out that it will not until Monday morning. It is believed that it will not be able to agree upon a report, and that a majority and minority report will be the result. Messrs. Bradley and Ayars will undoubtedly sign a report to the effect that the charges of the former were generally proven in the investigation, and Mr. Guenther is likely to concur if the report is drawn mildly. Lenzen and Tabor will avoid wounding the feelings of McClevey and McLaughlin if possible.

SAD TIMES PREDICTED.

Col. Cleary stole away from the chills which have been haunting him for several days long enough yesterday to put in an appearance. His mind was somewhat perturbed, but whether the result of the quinine he has been taking or the unsettled condition of affairs pending the investigations he did not say. He did say, however, that inside of a month he expected to see a big row in the Board, for the first time that Schmidt took in seventeen glasses of beer before a Board meeting he would fling his desk at Fitzgerald upon the slightest provocation. For himself, he said, the first time that any member reflected on him he would let fiy an inkstand, and take the consequences. If the Colonel is prophetic the times are growing perilous, and life in the building more uncertain than ever.

THE COUNTY'S LAW INSTITUTE.

Colonel is prophetic the times are growing perilous, and life in the building more uncertain than ever.

THE COUNTY'S LAW INSTITUTE.

Some months ago, when the tax appeal cases were about to be heard in the Supreme Court, the County Attorney asked the County Board for authority to employ a clerk for a week or two to do some copying for him. The authority was granted, and he employed a copyist and fixed his pay at \$4 per day. At the end of the time for which the copyist had been employed he was discharged and another one employed, whose name has a place on the pay-roll for the present month, and has had for each month since his employment. It appears from the pay-roll for January that he is being paid at the rate of \$4 per day for every day in the month, Sundays included, or \$134 per month, but just what for no one appears to know. He is reading law two-thirds of the time that he is visible around the building. He may be a very deserving young man, and may pay well for the use of Mr. Rountree's library; but, with the present depressed condition of the county's finances, the County Board can scarcely afford to maintain a law institute and pay students to attend. The County Attorney has also another law-student, but his name has not yet appeared on the pay-roll.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Turnverein Vorwaerts will hold its first grand carnival of the season Monday evening at wellth street Turner Hall. The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by Prof. H. W. Boyd, M. A., M. D., on "Connecting Links in the Organic World."

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association will resume its meetings Monday morning at 10:30

The Traveling Men's Christian Uni hold their regular monthly business me 8 p. m. to-night in Lower Farwell Hall. The regular monthly meeting of the County Board of Education will be held at their rooms this afternoon at 2 o'clock for the transaction of business of importance.

There will be an adjourned me homeopathic physicians at the Tree on Sanitary Measures. Meeting at 8, sharp.

Mr. Wendell Phillips passed through Chicago yesterday, going Westward, and will return next week and speak at McCormick Hall Thursday creening, on the somewhat novel thome, "The Holy Alliance," or "Rum and the Revolver."

The curling match between the Chicago and Thistie Clubs will take place this evening at the Exposition Building. Each club will be represented by two rinks, and the game will be a very constitution of the c

never seen the Scottish national game.

Prof. W. D. Gunning is announced to give a series of six lectures on successive Sundaya, commencing to-morrow, in the Hershey Music-Hall, opposite McVickor's Theatre. The first three lecturns will be on "The Past of Man." and the title for to-morrow will be "Foregleams of Man in the Geologic Ages."

Mr. George C. Stebbins and Mr. McGranahan, assisted by a selected male quartette, will sing one of the most beautiful of the new hymns written and composed by the late P. P. Bliss, entitled "My Redeemer," at the Gospel meeting to be held by Messrs. Whittle and Stebbins in the Tabernaule Sunday at 4 p. m.

There will be an entertainment Monday even-

There will be an entertainment Monday even-ing at the hall of the Union Catholic Library, consisting of Shakespearean reading, by the elocutionist, R. King, Esq.; also, a selected ballad by the distinguished soprano, Mrs. Me-Guire, and a piano duett by the accomplished planists, Miss Fannie T. Mason and Miss Teresa Cunninglasm.

planists, Miss Fannie T. Mason and Miss Teresa Cunningham.

The anniversary exercises of the Tract Society and the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in this city today, to-morrow, and Monday. The programme includes conferences to-day at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. in the Clark Street Methodist Church, anniversary exercises to-morrow and Monday evenings, and a Sunday-School Congress Monday at 10 a. m. Among the speakers from outside the city will be Dr. J. H. Vincent, the Rev. J. M. King, the Rev. W. R. Davis of New York, the Rev. G. M. Pierce of Salt Lake, and the Rev. Mr. Baker of Akron, O. These gentlemen will occupy the following city pulpits to-morrow: Dr. Vincent, Trinity; the Rev. Mr. King, Michigan Avenue; the Rev. Mr. Davis, Centenary; the Rev. Mr. Pierce, Park Avenue; the Rev. Mr. Baker, Grace.

CRIMINAL.

Several nights ago, the plumbing shop of J. J. Reilly, No. 237 West Van Buren street, was entered by burglars who carried off brass cocks and other articles valued at \$75.

Officers Riordan and Mahoney yesterday ran in Joseph Martin and James Newton for having no visible means of subsistence save bunko-roping. Both are well known in the gambling Tony Foster, just out of Joliet, was found by

Detective Long in possession of eight water pails for which he could not satisfactorily ac-Armory. Thomas Clark was arrested yesterday by Detective Dan Hogan upon a capias from the Criminal Court issued under an indictment for the theit of money and silverware from Denis Callaghan, a saloon-keeper on West Kinzie

The examination of W. H. Piper and Joseph Jaro charged with ravishing Lizzie Brauns, came up for examination in the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday morang, and was continued until Tuesday on the application of the prisoners. They were committed in default of \$7,000

Patrick Falvey, whose name has become synonymous with all evil done in the North Divisions was yesterday arrested by Detective Schaack for wearing a chain and watch stolen by foot-pads upon the 36th uit. from D. A. Corcoran at the corner of Sedgwick and White streets. Falvey has not yet been positively identified.

Joseph Brown induced Patrick Coleman, residing at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Butterfield streets, to trade horses, and when he found Coleman was not coming to time properly, be sneaked into his barn and abducted his steed. Wherefore Brown was yesterday arrested and locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station.

Thursday evening the store of Charles D. Wells & Co., No. 21 South Water street, was entered by burglars, who had deposited outside four pails of lard, a barrel of pork, and twenty-five hams, which they were intending to remove by a wagon. Officer O'Conner came upon them at this inacture and followed them into the

North Division, but without success.

G. W. Vaughn, a bookkeeper, was before Justice Meech vesterday, charged with perjury. Considering the fact that testimony was given showing that Vaughn had sworn to the ownership of a piece of property said to be worth \$3,000, when the same property had apparently been deeded to his wife but a short time previously, the Justice held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

Louis C. Claremont, alias "Rolland," of whom so much has been said and written, left for Chambersburg last evening on the 5 o'clock train, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Sweeney and Skinner, and Detective Steele, of this city. He was heavily ironed, and, as the quartette have a state-room to themselves while on the train, there seems but little probability of his escape. His departure was the occasion of rejoicing to the Chicago police, for the care of so cunning and desperate a crook is anything but pleasant to the average policeman.

Mary E. Gamble, an ugly hag, was before Jus-

pleasant to the average policeman.

Mary E. Gamble, an ugly hag, was before Justice Foote yesterday afternoon charged with being the keeper of a house of prostitution. The testimony, as given by about half a dozen unfortunate females who had once been immates of the place (No. 509 South Clark street), abowed that the woman had been in the habit of enticing young girls into her den and starting them upon a life of shame. The Justice regarded her as a procuress, and held her to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500. She went to juil.

criminal Court in bonds of \$500. She went to jail.

P. B. Thomas, artist, and wife, arrived in this city four days ago from St. Louis, and registered at the St. Carles Hotel on Clark street. Thursday night he fell in with Dora Brown and Hattis Kehoe, inmates of a foul negro dive at No. 128 Fourth avenue, and the girls, becoming hilarious, were arrested and fined \$5 each in the South Division Police Court yesterday. Last evening Mrs. Thomas came to the Armory and reported the misdoings of her liege lord, and requested that he be summoned to her wrathful presence as quickly as though Jove commanded. It was done, and there appeared in the station a motiey crowd of negroes and low whites, and hand-in-hand stood Thomas, white as note-paper, and Dors, black as the ace of spades.

There were before Justice Kaufmann rester-

Dora, black as the ace of spades.

There were before Justice Kaufmann yesterday the following array: Christina Olsen, vagrant, was awarded sixty days in the House of Correction; P. McGinniss and James Lee, drunk and disorderly, ninety days each; Mathew Beck and Mathew Perich, larceny of boots and shoes from Tobias Newman, \$300 until to-day. Justice Summerfield assessed John Hawley and James Comiskey, larceny of two geese, \$300 to the Criminal Court; George Edwards, vagrant, \$20 fine or sixty days; James Barger, James Kelley, James Powers, and William McCormick, larceny of lumber from the yard of Henry Stevens, in Bridgeport, \$300 each to the Criminal Court. Justice Pollak amused himself with Thomas Edwards, vagrant, and finally continued the case to the 30th, and Justice Scully did likewise with Michael Driscoll, vagrant.

THE GARDNER HOUSE. Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Elison Pomeroy & Co., the well-known auctioneers will begin to sell at auction the elegant furni will begin to sell at suction the elegant furni-ture of the Gardrer House, which cost to put in \$165,000. The sale will be positive and com-plete, and continued until the goods are dis-posed of. Col. Elison will do the selling, commencing in the ladies' parlor, going to guests' rooms, selling chamber-ests, mirrors, carpets, etc., in lots to suit. Wednesday the trouble will begin in the dining-room, when all the crockery will be knocked down, and sheets and other linen thrown around those who lay down a small amount of cash. It will be the biggest sale of the kind ever heard of in Chicago.

Complicated Electoral Machinery.

Mr. Manley Hopkins writes to the London Times: "In witnessing the strain on the American Constitution produced very much by the guarded method of election, it is interesting to look back to the yet more jealous and complex system under which the Venetians, in choosing a Doge, endeavored to exclude a scintilla of fraud or private influence. It need not be said that, as love laughs at locksmiths, so the intricate maze which was to hedge in purity of elec-

THE NEWSPAPERS.

Impressions of the Editorial Profes the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. From a Record Sermon. There are only two kinds of newspape and bad. They are like the fruit in t

ind oad. The seven paper may start with an undecided character, but in a few years it will be either very good or very bad. One newspaper is the ally of virtue and the foe of crime, is a send of darkness. The great battle of it world is to be fought, not with awords, but w steel pens; not with bullets, but with type; it with camoon, but with printing presses. Mof the press, you are to decide whether it world is to be saved or not. You have me responsibility than any other class of person What long strides your profession has ma since the time when mat metal type was have ed, and because two books were alike they we attributed to the devil! The press and the tegraph have gone down into the harvest-field reap. The man who doesn't take or read a new paper would have been, in Philadelphia, a greer curiosity than the big engine. What a cot trast from the time when Woolsey said eith the press must go down or the church must, down, and now, when the press and the pull have formed accombination, a man may preach Sunday to 300 people, and on Monday mornin through the press, preach the same sermon 300,000! Yet, men of the press, how many word of sympathy do you get during the year! Men. How many sermons are preached to he you! Not one. How many words of excertion and hypercritism do you hear! About 10,000. You have plenty of abuse, but no synpathy.

One great trial of newspaper men is that the

pathy.

One great trial of newspaper men is that the are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. From the editorial rooms all the follies and shams and the same are to be a supplementation in the same are are compelled to see more of the shams or the world than any other profession. From the editorial rooms all the follies and shams are seen day by day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man, or woman. I only wonder that you believe anything. Another trial is insdequate compensation. Literary toll has never been properly requited. The world has a grudge against the man who gets his living by his wits. God knows that there are no harder worked mon than the newspaper men of this country—and it is not on account of the hard times; it is the same in all times. The vast majority of them have to struggle for a livelihood. A third trial is the diseased appetite for unhealthy intelligence. You blame the newspapers for giving prominence to murders, scandals, etc., but no paper would do this if the popple did not demand them. They ask for moral alush instead of solid, intellectual food. If you find three columns of well written editorials, and in the next column there is a miserable divorce case, which do you read first? It is only a matter of supply and demand. Newspaper men are not fools. They know what you want, and give it to you. Another trial of the profession is the allurement that surrounds it.

FINANCIAL. ...

New York, Jan. 26.—Baldwin & Kimball, of the Stock Exchange, have suspended. The suspension had no appreciable effect on the stock narket.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The following busi ness failures have occurred in this city since the list of January: Maxeiner & Barner, clothing ist of January: Maxeiner & Barner, clothing-merchants; Louis Uhlrich, grocer: J. P. Hilgert, boot and shoe dealer; T. E. Armitstead, of the well-known Central grocery store. The last-named concern passed into the hands of the Assignees this morning. Mr. Armitstead's re-establishment is confidently looked for by his many friends. Maxeiner & Barner have proposed fair settlement with their creditors, and will resume shortly providing the latter accept, which will be determined ere long. It is also expected that J. P. Hilgert will successfully overcome his financial difficulties. Chicago jobbers sustain the principal loss by these failures.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KRNOSHA, Wis., Jan. 26.—The funeral of the
Hon. Samuel Hale, of Chicago, was held at this Hon. Samuel Hale, of Chicago, was held at this place, in the Congregational Church, this afternoon at 2.30 p. m. The church was beautifully decorated with rare flowers, and the immense crowds of people that gathered to pay the last honors to the inanimate dead were unable to get into the church. Over 500 people stood outside during the services, unable to get even standing-room within. The pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of this place, conducted the services, which were of a very impressive character. Judge Hale was one of the old settlers of this city, and at the time of his death was in his 78th year. The remains were buried in the beautiful cemetery just south of the city.

WHEELER & WILSON. All owners of old Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines should call at the office, 155 State street. The company are prepared to exchange with all the old customers on very reasonable terms, and give them a new machine, still better than the old, and far in advance of any other.

THE BOOT & SONS MUSIC CO. offer special inducements to purchasers, at whele-sale and retail, of sheet music, music books, vio-lins, guitars, and all kindsof masical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steek plano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street. BLUE GLASS. The use of blue and white glass for sun-baths i

made simple by hanging in your window one of those frames made by W. H. Wells & Bro., 48 Franklin street. Chicago, who send them to your house upon receipt of \$3. THE GALES OF ARABY are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart

of the ivory-nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid. Dr. McCheeney's Medical Bath at the Palmer House is now complete and is the largest and finest in this country, and will be opened to-day, Satur-day noon.

MARRIAGES. BARG-HOORN—SWARTZ—On Wednesday, evening, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. W. H. Swartz, No. 11 South Green-st., by the Rev. W. J. Erdman, Mr. Charles D. Barg-Hoorn and Miss Christine B. Swartz, both of Chicago.

BOWEN—On the 26th inst., of scarlet-fewer, Lyman Pope, oldest son of Stephen T. and Mary H. Bowen, aged 5 years. The funeral will take place this Saturday after-noon, at half-past 3 o'clock p. m. from 2903 Oak-st., Hyde Park. st. Hyde Park.

HUSE—Jan. 25. Norman, infant son of Dr. Pred J. and Sarah G. Huse, aged 6 months.

Funeral from bones No. 312 West Monroe-st. Saturday, at 1 p. m.

BERNA—The funeral of the late E. Berna will take place at his late residence 750 Indiana-av. Sermon at St. John's Church. Carriages to Calvary Complete.

DEATHS.

take place at all late residence. 750 Indiana-av. Sermon at St. John's Church. Carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

O'MARA—Jan. 26, of heart disease, John O'Mara, aged 40 years.
Funeral from 248 Hastings-st., to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

RODBERTUS—In this city, on the 25th inst., at 12:45 o'clock p. m., of necrosis of the hip joints, Harry Rodbertus, aged 8 years and 30 days, only son of Julius Rodbertus.
Funeral from late residence. No. 1354 Butterfield-st., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosshill Cemetery.

McFARLAND—Jan. 25, of scarlet-fever, Mary E., youngest daughter of W. C. and Maria McFarland, aged 3 years and 9 months.
Funeral from residence of parents, 200 Black-hawk-st., at 1 p. m. Saturday, 27th, by cars to Calvary.

Calmiy we shroaded the little form, Smoothed back the soft, brown hair, And folded on that glent breast Those little hands so fair.

TAX NOTICE.

All real estate taxes for 1870 and prior years some I property taxes for 1870, in the West Division on the Market Service and more opera. JOHN HOTTHA Chicago, Jan. 18, 1877. Collector, West.

By ELISON, POMEROY ers, 84 and 85 Re

Gardner Hou THE ENTIRE

FURNITUR AND OUTFIT OF THE Elegantly Furnished AT AUCTION

COMMENCING MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 10 cm

SALE OPERS IN LADIES' PARLOR With the Rich Plush Parlor & Chairs, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, I tains, Chandeliers, Bronses, Stat &c.; one Spiendid Piane,

Sleeping and Guests' Re Rich Heavy Black Walnut Ch French Plate Dressing Cases, Bed Springs, Chairs, Hair Matt ors, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM

(SALE WEDNESDAY MORNING) Black Walnut Leather-seat Chain, tension Tables, Crockery, Glass and Paware, China Dinner and Tes Sets.
Bed and Table Linen, Blankets Pro-

ko., &c. BILLIARD TABLES

BAR AND BAR COUNTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS PIXTUED Phroughout the house; Office Furnite safe, &c.; Kitchen Ware, Laundry, &c.,

THE LARGEST SALE OF ALL FIRST-CLASS FURNIT EVER MADE IN THE CITY.

TERMS CASH. Deposit required to ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Saturday, Jan. 27, at 9) o'clos 4 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open let

FURNITURE Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedstead reans, Sofas, Louinges, Tables, Mattrases, W. Extension Tables, Book Cases, East Chairs, and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Show Cases, etc., P. GORE & CO. Anad REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOOD TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 9:30 a.

TWENTY CASE ssimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, irts, Calico Shirts, Dress Shirts d Drawers, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

A Bankrupt Stock CLOTHING: Suits, Pants, I

Our First Regular Trade Sale Spring Season, 1877, will be held T Feb. 20, 9:30 a. m. Full particulars of this sale, and of ever sale throughout the season, will be pub-lished in the Auction Columns of THE THI-BUNE of SATURDAY'S issue next

ding the date of sale.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

On Wednesday, Jan. 31, Will be an attractive one of Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-at.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE,

PIANOS, CARPETS, STOVES, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 914 o'clock, at 118 and 139 By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-

Room, and Office Furniture. Carpets, Stoves, etc., together with a good senist-ment of general merchandise. AUCTION. Wolf Bros. & Co. will sell their property consisting of the building known as 168, 170, med 172 West Erie-st. with all the Machinery, Lamber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mondding, and all other chattels belonging to the said firm at pablic auction on the lat of February, 1877. For particulars to quire at 172 West Erie-st.

EUPEON. EUPEON or sale by all Druggists.

1. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Rand leago General Wholesale Agents.

"RUPEON." Oh, why will you suffer with Rear gla, Headache. Toothache, etc., when you can "cured free of charge" at the depot for Euroma Randolph-st, marment. CANDY CELEBRATED through the Union expressed parts. I m and upwn 25, 40, 60c per 2. An orders GUNTHER. Co.

PERFUMERY.

LITERAT

Volume Two of Prince A

Bovels-Ill-Treats Insane-Orni

Inventional Ger son's " Reminise

Distribut

European Literatu Beranger---Mich

A Burial-Ground of th -The Curlew's Hearin

Aretic Fauna --- The Eggs--- A Sugar-Ca LITERATU

PRINCE ALE
THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL
PRINCE CONSORT. By
With Portraits. Vol. II. IT
York: D. Appleton & Co.
The biographer has had a liperform, in delineating the
years in the life of the Prince
covered by this portion of the
to him in the preparation of
The period between 1848 and
trials and difficulties to the Bi
to consequence of the politice. consequence of the politic of nearly every monarchy in been necessary to sketch the the troubled time in order part which Prince Albert is duty of preserving the domin in a peaceful and wholesome fore, much of the present with a general review of publicocasional and passing glimp the private life of the Prince and his these years, enjoyed few sacred domesticities that are private individuals, so absorb were they with the cares at that rest upon the heads of turbulent era.

The overthrow of Louis I the revolution in the Italian thed condition of Germany turbances in England and 8 surrections in Ireland, gave incessant diligence on the picture Prince Albert represents unly engrossed with volving upon him as tary and the confidential adverthe admirable manner in the delicate position of hash the sovereign of a sensitive is manifest in every deed, lightened judgment, and a his perpetual guides, and in soon a prince, England has not bee to the rare virtues and tenches no be the consort and control of the control

young Queen.

The ardent affection and which Victoria accorded him and it is delightful to with unalloyed happiness which found in one another. To two who stood on its highe leason to all who read, on it pensation which prevails the Power and exalted stations by the burdens of oblig ability, that the humblest highest in the social rath. A single passage, in har testimony of the volume, who were the engagements

A single passage, in haritestimony of the volume, wing were the engagements lating upon the precise antion of the Frince on evertance to the State, the blo mastery of details could on and systematic labor, in its absorb the energies of a buclaims of politics had to be Science, and Art, and questiment, were constantly fore attention. An extensive took up much time; and small portion of ever that domestic and soc which the Prince was, servation and natural spirits, peculiarly fitted, a lighted to throw off for the graver cares. He was habited to throw off for the graver cares. He was habited in which he had brought over has since become so famile English homes. The Que habits; but, before her latting-room, where stood always side by side, been prepared for her done to lighten the prevention of lighten the prevention of lighten the prevention of lighten the prevention of light of a sought in the qui or Balmoral, or Windsor; thought and feeling, resupplicated state of political Prince and Queen but littled term of their experience.

"NO-NAME SERIES."

338. Boston: Roberts BTUDENT-LIFE IN HAB

518. Boston: Lockwood
caro: Jansen, McCingra
STRUGGLING UP TO THI
OF A WOMAN'S LIFE. By
"American Sketch-Book
Chicaro: W. B. Keen. C.
WIDOW OF WINDSOB.
GASKELL. Paper. Bost
Hadley Bros. & Co. Pric
When one has toiled the
300 pages, in the persisten
entertaining passages that
pense for the trouble, and
comfiture to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
ritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation provoked that is
retrieved to the very end,
irritation the very end,

irritation provoked that is Perhaps this is a sufficie upon "Kismet," the thir Name Series." The actic place on the Nile,—a places on the globe, shoul ination to some profitable recreation of history, the or the portraiture of livin failure in this instance is tion. A party of English the conventional trip uriver, and visit every spot but nothing they see, or due merest commonplace. "Student-Life at Harracount of four years at readered in the form of a has nearly proved hims account of four years at the narrative. With the her readered in the form of a has nearly proved hims awaidance of every apprite adventures of love a the narrative. With the from each incident likely suspense, and brought all condition of unruffled ser "Strugging Up to the a true history of the so, the recital is in questioned the protects in in question and repulsive light,—the and of the grave being ruff.

OTION SALES N, POMEROY & CO. ner House E ENTIRE

NITURE, OUTFIT OF THIS Furnished Hotel AUCTION,

OMMENCING : TING, Jan. 29, at 10 e'clock LE OPENS IN

lack Walnut Chamber Sets, Pressing Cases, Wardrobes sairs, Hair Mattresses, Min

WESDAY MORNING.

Leather-seat Chairs, Ex-Crockery, Glass and Plated aner and Tea Sets. 6 Linen, Blankets, Pillows

RD TABLES.

house; Office Furniture, in Ware, Laundry, &c., &c.

RGEST SALE OF LASS FURNITURE

DE IN THE CITY.

, POMEROY & CO.,

GORE & CO.,

Jan. 27, at 91 o'clock, Crockery, in open lots.

VITURE,

TRADE SALE

GOODS,

Jan. 30, 9:30 a. m.

CIFIC.

his sale the entire Stock

Y CASES

Flannel Shirts, Chevio ts, Dress Shirts, Shirts Fronts, &c., &c.

Buits, Pants, Pants ats, Coats and Vests,

Trade Sale for the will be held Tuesday.

this sale, and of every season, will be pub-Columns of THE TRI-AY'S issue next pre-

RE & CO., Auctioneers. **AUCTION SALE**

& Rubbers

lay, Jan. 31, . 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

d 120 Wabash-av. LAR SATURDAY SALE

TURE,

ETS, STOVES, prchandise, o'clock, at 118 and 120

EHOUSE & CO.,

76 East Madison-st.

Library, Dining-

rupt Stock

Deposit required from

res. Elaborately carved BAR COUNTER ES AND GAS FIXTURES

NG-ROOM.

ES' PARLOR. Nations. European Literature in 1876---Beranger---Michel Angelo --- George Macdonald. nd Guests' Rooms.

A Burial-Ground of the Lake-Dwellers -The Curlew's Sense of Hearing.

LITERATURE.

Volume Two of the Life of Prince Albert.

Bovels-Ill-Treatment of the Insane-Ornithology.

Inventional Geometry - Robin-

son's " Reminiscences "---

Tennyson's "Harold."

Influence of Commerce on the Lo-

cal Distribution of

Aretic Fauna --- The Cuckoo and Its Eggs--- A Sugar-Cane Disease.

LITERATURE.

PRINCE ALBERT.

THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS. THE FRINCE CONSORT. By THEODORE MARTIN. With Portraits. Vol. H. 12mo., pp. 464. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$2.

The biographer has had a less gracious task to perform, in delipeating the anxious and busy years in the life of the Prince Consort which are covered by this portion of the memoir, than fell to him in the preparation of the earlier volume. The period between 1848 and 1854 was full of trials and difficulties to the British Government, in consequence of the political agitations that disturbed the quiet and threatened the security of nearly every monarchy in Europe; and it has been necessary to sketch the entire history of the troubled time in order to show the active part which Prince Albert bore in the arduous duty of preserving the dominions of the Queen in a peaceful and wholesome condition. Therefore, much of the present volume is occupied with a general review of public affairs, and only occasional and passing glimpses are afforded of the private life of the Prince. In truth, it may be said that the Prince and his august spouse, in these years, enjoyed few of the sweet and sacred domesticities that are the common lot of private individuals, so absorbed and distracted were they with the cares and responsibilities that rest upon the heads of a great State in a turbulent era.

The overthrow of Louis Philippe in France, the revolution in the Italian States, the unsettled condition of Germany, the Chartist disturbances in England and Scotland, and the insurractions in Ireland, gave abundant cause for incessant diligence on the part of the rulers of Great Britian throughout the year 1848. The pressure scarcely diminished during the ensuing six years; and the picture which we have of Prince Albert represents him as continually engrossed with the duties devolving upon him as the private secretary and the confidential adviser of the Queen. The admirable manner in which he sustained the selective discussed to fall view the disinterested and efficient ai

ce Furniture, ther with a good assort-merchandise. ION. Il their property connown as 168, 170, and the Machinery, Lumberding, and all other at public auction or particulars in particulars in the connection of particulars in the connection of the co NERY. BRATED throughous

on expressed to all
band apward as
per B. Address
(THER, Confee)
(Cago.

We cent size of the
Mars "Cologne is
d. Larger size, \$1.
50. BICK sharargists. Chacago.

2. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
3. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
4. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
6. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
6. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
6. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
6. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta
(O. A.
6. Seed to Frie
Address By Calanta

to set forth in strong colors the heroine's victory over the unhappy circumstances that oppressed her early years. The writer speaks of herself frequently as a genius; but there is no evidence of this in the book, beyond the simple assertion.

The last number of Loring's "Tales of the Day"—"A Widow of Windsor," by Annie Gaskell—is passably amusing. It presents some picasant scenes in the home-life of the English reentry, its dramatis personse are ladies and gentlemen who behave with propriety and consistency, never offending with feeble or irrational conduct. The writer commits, on the whole, less than a dozen errors in syntax, and is otherwise amiable and well-meaning.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

A MAD WORLD, AND ITS INHABITANTS. By
Julius Chambers. 12mo., pp. 228. New York:

D. Appleton & Co.

In the summer of 1872, complaints of abuses

D. Appleton & Co.

In the summer of 1872, complaints of abuses practiced in a private retreat for the insane in the City of New York came to the knowledge of a prominent journal of the Metropolis. A complete exposure of the facts in the case was determined upon, and an attache of the paper was assigned to the part of feigning madness, and securing entrance as a lunatic into the suspected institution. The role was adroitly enacted, and in a brief space of time Mr. Julius Chambers found himself an accredited madman, securely locked up in the wards of an old and highly-respectable insane asylum on the Bloomingdale Road. For ten days he sustained his part with steady nerve, although his endurance was severely tried by shocking revelations of the brual cruelty continually exercised within his sight and hearing.

At the end of ten days he was released from the self-fought imprisonment by a writ of habeas-corpus. He then proceeded to the editorial rooms of the paper which had employed him, and for a couple of weeks continued a series of articles in its columns, publishing the results of his observations as one of the inmates of a well-known hospital for diseased minds. His indisputable testimony to the wrongs and frauds practiced upon-lunatics and their irlends, through the inefficiency of the lunacy laws of the State, and the heartlessness and corruption of physicians and attendants upon a helpless class of patients, created a great deal of active feeling, and resulted in a considerable amendment of the laws regulating the management of institutions for the inmanity, it is to be hoped that the abuses recounted in his history were peculiar to the asylum he visited.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ESSAYS. ORNITHOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

WAKE ROBIN. By JOHN BURROUGHS. Second Edition, Corrected, Enlarged, and Illustrated. Square 12mo., pp. 250. New York: Hard & Houghton. Price, \$1.50.

The first edition of this work was printed a little more than five years ago, and now it appears in an amended form, enlarged by one new paper, on the "Blue Bird," and with the appendages of an index and numerous illustrations. paper, on the "Blue Bird," and with the appendages of an index and numerous illustrations. The main theme of the book is Ornithelogy, but there is agood deal of charming lore, gathered from a near communion with Nature in her manifold moods, mingled with it. Mr. Burroughs is a poet-naturalist, and is alive to all the beauty as well as the law that prevails in the Universe. When he servches out the history of the bird, from its beginning in the thincased, lovely-hued egg, to its full maturity in a coat of perfect plumage and with a voice of ravishing melody, his enthusiasm is kindled to fervor by the contemplation of so much grace, and elegance, and melody, and he gives it full expression in prose that reproduces, as well as prose can, the very charms that have captivated him.

him.

The essays presented here are eight in number, and their titles—such as Birds' Nests, Birch-Browsings, and In the Hemlocks—are fragrant with the aroma of the fields and forests.

SCIENCE-PRIMERS. SCIENCE-PRIMERS.

INVENTIONAL GEOMETRY: A SERIES OF PROBLEMS, INTERDED TO FAMILIARIZE THE PUPIL WITH GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTIONS, AND TO EXERCISE HIS INVENTIVE FACULTY. By WILLIAM GEORGE SPENCER. With a Prefatory Note by Herrent Spencer. 32mo., pp. 97. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 50 cents. The author of this little manual was the father of Herbert Spencer, the eminent English philosopher. He was a temper of mathematics.

"The Initials." Svo., pp. 105. Philadelphia:

The Peterson & Bro. Petes, 21.

The Peterson & Bro. Petes, 21.

The Moorn, Author of "East Lynne." Paper.
Philadelphia: The Peterson & Bro. Price, 25.

cents.

The DUCHESS OF ROSEMARY LARE. A Nov.
The Standary Large of Rosemary Large of

(illustrations by Addle Ledyard): "Jack-in-the-Pulpit"; Our Music Pages.— "Harum-Scarum," words by Alba, music by F. Boott: "The Letter-Box;" "The Riddle-Box" (four illustrations).

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for February (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "Trout-Fishing in the Rangeley Lakes," by Edward Seymour (twenty-three illustrations): "A binter on the Nile" (second paper), by George B. McClellan (four illustrations): "A binter on the Nile" (second paper), by George B. McClellan (four illustrations): "A binter on the Nile" (second paper), by George B. McClellan (four illustrations): "A binter on the Nile" (second paper), by George B. McClellan (four illustrations): "The Outcast: A Legend of Arabia," by Laura Winthrop Johnson; "Nicholas Minturn (Chaps. V.—VII.), by J. G. Holland (illustration by C. S. Reinhart). "A Morning with Sir Julius Benedict," by Kate Field; "Unawares," by R. B.; "Farmer Basett's Romance" (in Two Parts: Part I.), by Saxe Holm; "Slumber Song," by Natalle Sleboth; "White, of Selborne," by E. S. Nadal (ten illustrations); "A Valentine," by M. M. D.; "That Lass o' Lowrie's (Chaps. XXI.—XXIII., by Fanny Hodgson Burnett (illustration by Alfred Fredericks); "In the University Tower, New York, July, 1863," by Charles de Kay; "How do I Know What Is the Bible:" by Tryon Edwards; "The Microscope Among the Flowers," by Mrs. S. B. Herrick (with fifteen drawings on wood by the author); "Farragat in Mobile Bay," by Henry Baldwin; "Traditional Music of the French Pyreness," by Nena Sturgis; "How Mr. Storm Met His Destiny," by Halmar Horth Boyesen; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet; "Home and Society," "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Work;" "Bric.a-Brac.

ATIANTIC MONTHLY for February (H. O. Honghton & Co., Boston), Contents: "The Old Mirror," by Edgar Fawcett; "Christimas-Eve in a Sicilian Abbey," by Luigi Monti; "The American," XIX., XX, by Henry James, Jr.; "A Dutch Picture," by Henry W. Longfellow; "The Political Condition of Sonth Carolina," by A South Carolina, "by Brate Modern, by William

LITERATURE IN EUROPE. The Athenanm gives a review of the progress of literature in the various States of Europe during the year 1876, from which we learn that during the year 1876, from which we learn that in Belgium there have been many new publications of interest in various departments of science and belies-lettres. The most of these are regarded as contributions to French literature, being written in the language of the French. The Flemings have shown increasing activity in the field of thought, producing noteworthy works in fiction, poetry, and history. Yet Flemish literature is, in Belgium, far behind the French both in variety and extent.

In Bohemia, despite the political agitations In Bohemia, despite the political agitations which have proved inimical to the prosperity of

which have proved inimical to the prosperity of letters, the record shows a hopeful degree of energy. Several important treatises upon science, philosophy, philology, and history, have appeared within the twelvemonth, and a number of collections of poems and dramas. The demand for fiction in this country The demand for fiction in this country is chiefly supplied by translations, and schoolbooks and journals constitute the bulk of its native literature. Several plays of merit, with volumes of poetry, novels, biographies, and histories, have been produced by Danish authors during the past year. To the study of philosophy, Hoffding has contributed a treatise on "Human Ethics," and Jul. Lange a dissertation "On the Value of Works of Art."

a dissertation "On the Value of Works of Art."

The distinguishing feature of French literature has been the revival of old works, rather than the production of new ones. The same peculiarity prevails with regard to engravings; and M. Levy, whose house is the art-emporium of Paris, has devoted himself almost exclusively to the reproduction of engravings of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. MM. Hachette, the principal publishers of Paris, have, in the course of 1876, "turned over 15,000,000 of francs." This house devotes itself largely to the production of educational works for the old and young. There is now issuing from its press, in parts, a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." by MM. Darenberg and Saglio. Each part is illustrated by 152-200 woodcuts, and costs five or six months' labor. The book has not yet advanced beyond the letter R. Another work of corresponding dimensions is the "Dictionary of Botany," edited by M. Boillon, with a host of assistants, which will be illustrated with 10,000 cuts. A third gigantic work, of which the third part is now published, is the "Universal Dictionary of Literature." The "New Universal Geography," written by M. Elisee Reclus, and published by this bouse, comprises as yet two volumes,—one unon Southern Europe, dated 1875, and the other upon France, dated 1876.

Madame C. DeWitt, the daughter of M. Guizot, after writing her father's "Histoire de France" for children is now engaged in drat-

Service of the first contract of the contract

was ultra-Republican. . . A most unmitigated badawa, living in Paris for the sake of Paris, and with no thoughts but such as Paris inspired. He had no love of natural scenery, and confessed as much; had never seen a mountain; and, worst of all, did not remember to have seen the ocean, or heard the solemn music of the shore."

MICHEL ANGELO.

There exists in the National Gallery at London an unfinished painting of the "Madonna and Child, St. John and Angels," which has been ascribed to Michel Angelo, though upon very questionable evidence. The great Florentine artist expressed a contempt for painting in oils, pronouncing the employment fit only forwomen; and it is not certainly known that he executed any easel pictures. The celebrated offs, pronouncing the employment fit only for women; and it is not certainly known that he executed any easel pictures. The celebrated painting of the "Parcæ," which is called his work, is supposed to have been merely designed by him, and finished by his pupifs. A "Holy Family" in the Tribune of the Uffizi was probably painted by him about the time he carved the statue of "David." With regard to the painting in the National Gallery, alluded to above, an art-connoisseur—who, by the way, owns a portrait thought to be that of Michel Angelo's mother—has lately called attention to a fancied likeness of the great artist in the face of one of the angels. A theory is founded on this, that Angelo drew the angel from himself, reproducing even the deformity which was caused by the blow of a fellow-pupil breaking his nose. Could this likeness be clearly shown, it would go far to prove the identity of the picture, and also be extremely interesting as a portrait of the great master in his youthful days. The gallery at South Kensington possesses the marble "Cupid" executed by Michel Angelo when he was a boy of 30. The ingenious art-connoisseur who sees Michel Angelo in the National-Gallery picture finds the same features repeated in the "Cupid."

GEORGE MACDONALD. GEORGE MACDONALD.

It is stated in one of the English papers that the children of George Macdonald are giving dramatic representations at the Town-Hall, Bournemouth. Their repertoire includes charades, proverbs, and juvenile plays, and the brothers and sisters form a numerous corps dramatique. When Mr. Macdonald was married, matique. When Mr. Macdonald was married, about twenty-even years aro, he was supposed to be in a fatal decline, and his friends feared his life would not last above three months. His wife once remarked to a friend that she hastened their marriage in order to have the privilege of nursing him in his last days, and added tenderly: "I have nursed him ever since." The devoted woman has cared for her invalid husband as a mother cares for an alling child, and has meantime borne him eleven children. Many of the novels of George Macdonald have been written in bed, where he has been obliged to lie a good part of his lifetime. A lung difficulty has troubled him from his youth.

ODESSA AND ITS UNIVERSITY. The University of Odessa, in Russia, which was established in 1865, now has a faculty of was established in 1865, now has a faculty of forty-three professors, a library of 150,000 volumes, schools of history, law, mathematics, science, and physics, and 252 pupils. The University affords an education similar to that given by the universities of Western Europe; and the strictness of its matriculation examination is such that, in 1878, only twenty applicants out of \$155, such and the strictness of the strictness tion is such that, in 1878, only twenty applicants out of 515 succeeded in gaining admission. All the schools of Odessa are under State control, and no teacher—not even a private tutor or governess—can give lessons before having successfully passed an examination. Odessa is the third commercial town in the Russian Empire, and the first port of the Black Sea. It has a mixed population of above 180,000 souls. The city has a commanding situation, is generally well built, and has many good educational and benevolent institutions.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

Among the insects that were collected during the English Arctic expedition were five or six species of butterflies, taken within a few hundered miles of the North Pole. Some of them were captured in 83 deg. 45 min.,—a singular fact, as Iceland and the large islands of the Spitzbergen group do not appear to be frequented by any of the Lepidophera. The specimens secured belong to the genera Colina. Argunis or Melitan, Chrysophanus Acronyeta, Amphiliasis or Bision, and Physis. Most of the entire collection of insects were found near Discovery Bay in 81 deg. 42 min. The Coleoptera, Hemiptera, and Neuropiera were now represented. A Bombus, and one of the Hohses monide of large size, represented the Hymnopiera. A single large By of the Deptera, one species of Towildes, a number of Culicita, and probably a Simulium, complete the list.

Thirty species of flowering plants were gathered by the Polaris expedition to the Arctic regions five the Polaris expedition to the Arctic regions five years ago were found to have retained their germinating power.

A SUBSTITUTION.

A correspondent of Hardesck's Science-Goustprelates that he once discovered a nest of the meadow-pipit which contained three eggs. While he was looking at the cunning structure, he observed a cuckoo circing round the spot. While he was looking at the cunning structure, he observed a cuckoo circling round the spot. Concealing himself immediately where he could retain the nest in view, he saw the cuckoo slight and seat herself noon it. Waiting impatiently, at the end of ten minutes he drove the bird off the nest, and found only the three pipit's eggs in the nest, and found only the three pipit's eggs and seathers and found only the three pipit's eggs and seathers.

SUGAR-CANE DISEASE.

Since 1870 the sugar-canes in Queenaland, Australia, have been subject to a disease known as "rust." It has affected all varieties of the cane, but especially the Bourbon. The disease is confined almost entirely to dry, porous, sandy soil, and is more violent in wet and cold seasons. A microscopical examination of the diseased canes has been made by Prof. Leveridge, of the University of Sidney, who reports that the juice is less dense and less easily made into sugar than in the case of healthy plants. A fungoid growth, probably belonging to the group sacidiace, was detected in the canes; but this is a consequence rather than a cause of the disease, which is referred by Prof. Leveridge to methods of cultivation allowing the land to become exhausted. SUGAR-CANE DISEASE.

BRIEF NOTES. The Loan Collection of scientific apparatus, which has been open for the past six or eigh months in Loudon, closed on the 30th of De-

sidy of \$100,000 in aid of the proposed scientific expedition for the exploration of Africa. The expedition will proceed up the Congo River without delay.

expedition will proceed up the Congo River without delay.

The gorilia in the Berlin Museum has entirely recovered its heaith, and is more interesting and human-like than ever. Its weight has increased from thirty-three to forty-three pounds during its six months' residence in Europe.

An instance is mentioned in Hardwicke's Science-Gossip of a golden pheasant mating with a bantam hen. Five chickens were the offspring of the pair, and in their plumage and traits were blended the characteristics of the parents.

The first public session of the Danish Geographical Society was held in the Royal palace in Copenhagen, Dec. 22, 1876. The King has accepted the position of Protector of the Society, and the Crown-Prince is active President.

The Italian African expedition, conducted by the Marquis Antinori, has reached Shoa, and the party have been hospitably entertained by the King at his capital, Liece. The Marquis intends to make Shoa the basis of operations for exploring the Equatorial lakes.

Dr. Ahlquist, the Russian explorer, will set out next spring for further ethnological researches among the Voguls and Ostyaks of the Obi and Irtysh. He will be accompanied by two assistants, and a part of the expenses of the party will be borne by the Finland Senate.

As an outgrowth of the International Conference on African Exploration, called by the King

As an outgrowth of the International Conference on African Exploration, called by the King of Belgium, last September, a German National Committee has been formed. The statutes for a permanent association, the German Society for African Exploration, under the patronage of the Crown-Prince, are now being prepared. The young of the "eel-pout" (Zearces visipa-rons) are produced alive. Secured and placed under the microscope before they are sufficiently mature for birth, they form excellent objects for showing the circulation of the blood. An observer states that the movement was visible in the transparent tail-end for five hours and more.

My lady is robed for the ball to-night, All in a shimmer and silken sheen? She glides down the stairs like a thing of light— The ball-room's beautiful queen.

Priceless gems on her bosom glow, Haif-hid by laces a Queen might wear; Robed is she as bests, you know, The wife of a millionaire. Gliding along at her liege-lord's side, Outshining all in that companie, Into the mind of this old man's bride There creeps a curious simile.

She thinks how once, in the long-age, A beautiful captive, all adame With jewels that weighed her down like we, Close in the wake of her captor came.

All day long. in that mocking plight, She followed him in dumb despair, And the people thought her a goodly sight, Decked in her jewels rare.

And now, at her lawful master's side,
With a we in her heart as great as then
(So thinks this old man's beautiful bride),
Zenobia walks again.

ELLA WHEELER,

COPTIC WEDDING AT CAIRO.

Knocking the Bride's and Bridegroom's Heads Together.

London Record.

Miss Jane Whately, the biographer of her father, Archbishop Whately, now on a visit to her sister at Cairo, has sent the following description of a Coptic wedding:

"The bride was one of my sister's old pupils, the daughter of the matron who has charge of the boarders. The wedding was held at the bridegroom's house, as is usual here. When we came we were shown into a small room, so full of the friends and neighbors of the bride, all assembled in their smartest attire, that we did not at first perceive where the 'queen of the day' was piaced.

"She was seated on the floor, her head covered with a red shawl, silent and immovable, and, as etiquette demands, took no notice of the visitors. Two or three companions were busy adorning her; her dress was a gay-flowered brocaded silk, the neck and the whole front of the corsage covered with gold coins and neck-

oquare over her lace and entirely concealing it. Over this the diamonds were carefully adjusted, making a very rich and brilliant appearance; and over all a large white mustin veil was fung, and adjusted over her arms. Thus blindfolded and bound, she sat like an idol statue to be looked at, while sherbet was handed round and compliments exchanged.

"We then passed into a larger room where the ceremony was to be performed. The Coptic patriarch, who knew the bridegroom, had come to preside himself. He and two or three attendant priests in large black turbans were at one end of the room, a table, with lighted candles, in the midst; on the other side, a row of chorister boys, in white robes and brocaded scarfs, and the men, who were friends of relatives, assembled round. The women were in an inner room, but we were allowed to remain where the priests were conducting the service.

for showing the circulation of the blood. An observer states that the movement was visible in the transparent tail-end for five hours and more.

The cultivation of the vine in Madeira is steadily increasing, plantations being continually renewed and extended. The ravages of the Phyllozera in many districts do not discourage the industry. The annual production of wine is also increasing in Teneriffe. The Oidswa is here gradually dying out, and the Phyllozera has not yet made its appearance.

At a late meeting of the Belgian Academy, the discovery of fifteen burial-caverns in the neighborhood of Hastiere-aur-Meuse was announced. Fifty-five human skeletons and thirty-five skulls have been disinterred. Explorations in sixteen dwelling-places of the people who dwelt at this period on the plateaux have produced numerous flint weapons, and other vestiges of the age of polished stone.

It is said that Sir J. G. Dalvel has therefore at least 38 years old. The writer who gives the fact also states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a dozen years old. He likewise states that he has in his own aquarium seamemones that are a

play of apparatus was very fine, and included all the novolties which have been invented in connection with this branch of science within the past year.

From an examination of the fossil plants brought back by the Swedish Arctic expeditions of 1871 and 1872, Prof. Heer concludes that the facts bear against the theory of a gradual, imporceptible transition of plant-types. From the upper chalk the dicotyledous appear suddenly in great variety, without any transformation, and other forms wholly disappear. The indications are, that a whole series of genera have originated in the Arctic zone, and thence radiated southward. Lastly, Dr. Heer concludes, from the stetimony of plant-paleontology as far as it has been examined, that no alternation of climate has occurred in the Arctic regions. With this view Frof. Nordenskjold agrees.

Profs. Desor and Studer, and Dr. Triblolet, who have been studying the phenomens of the earthquakes which occurred in the Canton of Neuchatel last spring, have arrived at the simultaneous conclusion that they do not arise from volcanic causes, but are due to the crumbiling of the soft strata of the rocks of the Jura at a depth, probably, of about 1,400 feet. The trata are undermined by subterraneous streams, and the exceptionally-abundant rains of last spring undoubtedly hastened this disintegration.

Earthquakes in the same canton were numerous in the seventeenth century, rare is the eighteenth, and absent in the nineteenth until 1852, between which time and the end of 1875, there have occurred twenty-four shecks.

ZENOBIA.

ZENOBIA.

After all was over, within the distance within the deposition of the original, and the interaction of climate has been and the end of 1876, there have occurred twenty-four sheets.

All the interactions for the marked courtes, and of the courtes, and the exceptionally-abundant rains of last spring undoubtedly hastened this disintegration.

Earthquakes in the same canton were numerous in the sevent profession of the marked courtes, and the exceptionally-abunda

In a corner of the hovel
Lay a woman, ghastly-pale,
Cold and still, for she had threaded
Death's mysterious, darksome vale.
By her side a child was standing,
Crowned with wealth of beauty rare,
But grown pale with anxious watching,
And oppressed by grief and care.

"Mamma sleeps; the night is dreary,
And the storm is raging wild;
Every hour the drifts grow thicker, —
O'er the door the snow is piled;
Mamma's cold—I'm glad she's sleeping,
For our fire is nearly out;
I will wrap my jacket round her—
I am warm enough without.

"I will hasten to the neighbors
With my basket ere she wakes,
And get something for her breakfast
Ere the frosty morning breaks.
How the snow-wreaths dance about meDo they think it is amiss
That I am here without my jacket,
Such a crazy night as this?

"How the icy blasts come sweeping,
As if they my life would take!
Can I brave their stinging fury?
Yes, I can for Mamma's sake.
My cold hands are flercely sching,
And my feet are growing a simh,
I'm afraid Mamma will waken,
And be enzions till I come.

"I can see the warm light gleaming
From the house upon the hill.
How the snow-darks whirl about m
And my little basket fill.
Here's a cheery little hollow,
But the anow drifts to my head;
I would stop awhile and rest me
If Mamma were warmed and fed.

"Here's a white and downy cushion— Here a moment I must stay; Then I can go on still faster Up the steep and hilly way. Through the windows, ruddy fires Fling red banners on the snow; But I've grown so warm and sleepy, And the ground moves to and fre.

In a cavern formed of snow-flakes.
Crowned with glistening, jeweled handly a boy, with a small basket.
Tightly clasped in icy hands.
In a dreary little cottage,
Still in death, the mother lay;
And the wind breathed mournful direct.
For the two sonis passed away.
MILLIS C. FORESO

INTELLECTUAL.

ficst garments wrought and laced, shild was on my pillow placed.— ling, dimpled, cunning body; here I knew my baby.

But why was this wee, tiny mortal Given to me, —brought to my portal? Came it only from above That one more thing I should love? To love, enjoy,—is that th' right view? That I'm sure my heart can do. But must I not point out the way Its feet should walk each passing day?

Teach its little heart to pray; Lend it gently lest it stray; Counting all for gain, not loss, To work, and wait, and hear the cross? With heart so full, my footsteps falter, Father, now before Thy altar Bring I back this gift to Thee, That Thou bless my child and me. Paux, Ill.

That Thou blees my child and me.

AN PARK, Ill.

SOME OF MY PARKIX.

To the Melior of The Tribune.

DELAYAR, Wis., Jan. 28.—I have just washed by angel-wings, which were somewhat dusty from oliday and after neglect—not real angel-wings, f. Editor. "not by no means." but green, shing, begonia angel-wings. And any geraniums are retching out their palms, some of them pure, right green, some of them with circles of brown pon them, and saying, "Thank you, thank you is that both; we'll hurry up our blooms to cheer the wintry days for you." One of them, indeed, as a laughing French-pink colored cluster at its immit, spreading itself to make cheer for the hole brood. But no need for one to do the cheery ork for all, for plants, as well as human children, whole brood. But no need for one to do the cheery work for all, for plants, as well as human children, if their natures are met by appropriate treatment, will do their own share of blooming, and abund-antly fill their own siche. There's a fuchsia, which not long ago hung out some white and carlet "ear-drops," fit for a Quoen to wear; and he weak thing was so proud of the achievement the weak thing was so proud of the achievement hat she stretched up and up, and forgot that her usiness is to brighten the lives of others, instead towering in self-pride; so I have had to clip her

susinces is to brighten the lives of others, instead of towering in self-pride; so I have had to clip her operity foliage, and bring her down to her proper level. At drst, like all sach young things, she will not like it, but after wholesome reflection, and especially when she sees her rising propensities were checked for love of her most endearing possibilities, i think she will do her best in the car-drop business. If she does not, there's another, her sister, will seek to outshine her in garnet and purple before long. Then there is a garnet-stemmed begonia, with beautiful green bamers of leaves, which in the autumn hung out coral bunches which blushed into dark-pink bloom, but which will not do a thing more but to stand in the sun and look gracefully cool and selfsh. I feel like putting it into a dark cellar until it will see fit to attend to its business. "Marsh hallows," as you seem to be of its kind, judging from your name, do you know whether that would be good treatment? I don't wish to ill-treat the pretty thing, as it is an especial per; but I think, as my mother has borne the pain of disciplining me for my good, se can I do for little garnet-stalk. Some one please tell me, if all. M. cannot, what will induce the bloom again. Then there is that pretty, pretty fern; graceful, delicate beauty! I think she is own cousin to Fanny Fern, for she sends out as many graceful little feelers after all, as the quaint and lamented Funny sent out thoughts to reach or to leasn the sins of the untilitudes. White begonia, too, common though she be, I love her. She is plain, but carries a sheining face, and you may neglect her, abuse her, and though she very quickly shows the effect of ill-treatment, still as soon as you show her justice she forgets all wrongs. In the cemetery, thrength all weathers, and in almost any situation, she forgets her own preferences, and though she is a thirsty creature, she will smile and though she is a thirsty creature, she will smile and though she is a thirsty creature, she will smile a

bloom the summer through, even when almost parched for want of water.

There are more "lessons" than "in stones and in running brooks."

Long live The TRIBUNE. This also is one of Why long live? Becklist, of my family, asks, I hope it is to defend family liberties. "From what?" From contamination from the fifth, the insorties from polsonous draughts; the foul sir which penetrates brain and soul from some daily papers, which in many communities have ruled, until The Tribune has by its clean news-solumns commended itself to families who are beginning to sicken of the sinfundess of sin, and to look for a clean family newspaper, one whose influence will not rise up in their children's characters by and by and curse them for the foulness of their rulned lives.

ment, a careful perusal of the history of Anamas and Sapphira. If that be not a sufficiently impressive leason, read the twenty-second verse of the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, and if thou hast any curiosity in regard to the future companions. Revelations, twenty-second chapter, eleventh verse, will satisfy that curiosity. Thou knows no more of Amanda's identity than thou dost of the 'music of the spheres,' or of 'Huxley's theory.'

Finally, if any of the 'brethren' or 'aisterm' wast to say one thing more spiteful or cutting than another about Amanda, just declare she is angelic, as she has heard, 'she is no Christian,' till the novelty is slightly effaced; indeed it is a trifle hackneyed. And spare yourselves any further effort in trying to fathom inexplicable mysteries. The knowledge ye so earnestly deeire is confined in a very few, very carefully selected, very hermetically scaled jugs; but if it will aid von in your researches, I will terminate this epistic as I might have done my former one, tied to AMANDA's APRONSTRINGS.

researches, I will terminate this episite as I might have done my former one, tied to ARANDA'S APRONETRINES.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Englewoon, Jan. 25.—In your issue of Dec. 23 there appears a motice of a book upon housewifery, in which the critic, in commenting upon the 'communications that crowd the domestic department of the Saturday's supplement," remarks of the writers: "Their confessions of ignorance are no less and than they are surprisine, for it is an ignorance that is as irrational as it is inexcusable. There are within the reach of all women as election from any number of treatises on domestic economy and on cooking, which impart thorough and systematic instruction in the various departments included in housewifery. All the details and mysteries of the craft are therein discussed and explained so clearly and fully, that any woman of average intelligence can make herself—without other aid—the complete mistress of them." All of which goes to prove that you have no adequate conception of the real good that you are doing in allowing the domestic department a place any your paper. There never was a "cook-book" published at all comparable in practical value to the experience of the many who have here contributed their best.

The compliers of many of these books have no more positive knowledge of the usefulness or unworthiness of the recipes contained in them than you have, Mr. Editor, of those in The Home (with the exception of Aunt Lucy's "fascinating" mine-pie). The very best of those compliations are but the partial experience and selection of one person, while in your paper we have "bits of talk on home matters" and the ways of the hour from certainly more than 100 honse-keepers. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. Would it be considered a "confession of ignorance that is as irrational as it is inexcusable," if a physician just entering upon practice should ask an old practicioner advice upon the frealment of some disease, wherein the man of experience had not appear to the produc

It have no fear, however, that our hypercritical friends will subvert the uses of our beloved Home. As a "little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," so an occasional greeting from our genial and carsest friends Aunt Lucy and Mary Moore, a gleam of light from Amber's hearthstone, a peep into Grace friends Aunt Lucy and Mary Moore, a gream or light from Amber's hearthstone, a peep into Grace Grey's sunny sitting-room, a laugh with our merry-hearted Chat, and a pleasant word from a host of others whom we have come to regard almost as personal friends, will keep our Home harmonious, that it may sing like "the brook"—

"Men may come and men may go, Permit me to suggest to those who are inquiring "What shall we read?" that a daily perusal of a good newspaper and such magazines as Scrioner, Galaxy, Harper, and Allantic is a means to self-culture and general intelligence.

CHARLES READE.

To the Entire of The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 24.—Devouring a recent rumber of The Home in the resonate pursuit of an intention to their and the feet of those charming ladies and imbite wisdom, my attention was arrested by a matter which seems as urgently to call for your auda atteram partern, as did the affair of "Shirley Dare." It is the case of "Andactiy" at al. vs. Charles Reade. Mr. Editor, and ladies, is it good criticism, is it generous or just, to quote a few ietached words or paragraphs of an author, and upon the merits or demerits of those alone proceed to pass sentence? One hady thus sammarily deals with Mr. R., and in the following paper another deplores that such "coarseness" and "profanity" should be repeated. You are right, dear madam, but in the connection in which the author used them these terms would not have applied. Quoted as they were, they sound more forcible than clegant, no dowth, but, even thus quoted, do they not equal in elegance the expression which in the next breath our critic ness to describe her correction of a dart

shall have gone one step forward (or backward, if you please) to the days of 1770, when our grand-mothers would have held up their hands in holy horror at the thought of children 10 and 12 years of age giving parties, eating and dancing until the wee ama hours of night, when nature requires the utmost rest for brain and nussele in growing children. Mothers, let us be consistent. Pomegranates do not come of thorns, nor age of thisties. Let it be our end and aim to train up our sons to noble manhood, and when eventually they are called to the helm of State, they will be fully competent to guide the old ship through the dangers which have so recently threatened our Republic. If we, do our duty to our families we shall have little time to discuss politics through the press. I believe it incumbent upon overy woman to inform heaself as much as possible with regard to our national affairs, that she may be the better able to improve her children's minds, and lead them gradnally to a higher plane of intelligence. But when we seek to usurp the place of our natural protectors, and try to do what is better done by them, to the neglect of our own especial duties, then we are most emphatically, to use a homely expression, getting the eart before the horse. And now, indies, let us have peas, while Russia takes Turkey, and fer dessert I will give you a simple recipe for outmeal pudding, which I can assure you will not cause indigestion: One pint oatmeal mush; one pint milk; one cup sugar, one tesapoon ginger; two tablespoons of melted butter. Bake three-fourths of an hour.

Poon "Paulaa."

PRINCETOR, Ill., Jan. 17.—When last summer I first asked for admission to the columns of The Home, it consisted of at most a dozen or two of contrioutions, and I soon came to feel quite at home there, and to look week after week for the familiar nom de plumes as for the names of friends, but now that the contributions are numbered by hundreds, I feel in coming among them as though I were entering a crowded hall, where all were strangers. Besides, I did not know, Mr. Editor, but you might think etiquette required that those who came early should be among the first to withdraw, especially when the department is so crowded. But since reading "Paula's" communication in last week's issue, I feel that in spite of the "more than 100" that are waiting, I must put in an appearance again. No wonder she took "Paula" as her signature. She might be a lineal descendant of the ancient Apostle, from the way she enjoins obedience and submission upon wives, and if she had only emitted the final a, I should certainly have thought that the spirit of Paul, shocked at the unwirelike independence of the women of the nineteenth century, had made her the medium of a new quasilento the Americans. Or has she written in that way merely for the sake of introducing a new-ubject for discussion, and stirring up some one? If so, she has succeeded in her undertaking. Does she really mean to say that it is of "paramount importance" that swoman should "implicitly obey" her husband? Who gave him the right to command? I did not suppose many of us who have been married within the last twenty years had even gone through the form of promising to obey, and always looked upon that clause in the marriage service as a rolle of the time when woman was regarded as an inferior, a toy, a save, anarything but the equal and companion of man. The structest member of him. I think it an insult to our husbands to intimate that they require obselience. I do not see how any woman can "thoroughly respect" a hashould be add of the family, and would no more have exacted

"white-souled" editor of the Tisses last week, and her effusion this week, we may conclude that she has not become the sedate matron which her letter of Dec. 9 might lead us to infer. Of course no one supposes in our day and generation that the wife yields obedience to the husband for other causes than love, reason, and self-interest. I don't think that "Panis" is one whit behind the age. Were her ideas lived up to by the women of the present day in spirit and manner which she indicates, there would be less matrismonial failures, fewer divorce cause in our courte, and greater happiness at the fireside. What is needed for our girls and young wives of to-day is restraint and moderate counsel. The young girl of the period learns enough of having her own way before marriage without encouragement to waywardness after mar-

enough of having her own way before marriage without encouragement to waywardness after marriage. It is well enough to talk glibly about being behind the age in which we live. "The good old laws of asture never change; and wail woman gets a little mearer leading man in the arts and industries of the world, she may rest content to follow him in domestic life.

"PAULA" TO "AMBRE."

To the Better of The Tribane.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—The very fastering "attention" paid by "Amber" to my last communication-certainly suggests a reply, which must be my apology for appearing so frequently in The Home. We can easily imagine one of "Amber's" naive style "rising to an emergency, as a flower blooms, rull petaled in an hour, "but conceive such sublime loveliness allowing all "mercy to vanish," whilst yet she "hopes no one will wax wroth with "Paula."

yet she "hopes no one will wax wroth with 'Paula."

Can such things be

And overcome us like a summer cloud.

We will do her the courtesy of admitting that her remarks are exhilarating; but, whence her premises? Who has advocated "servile obedience" in truth, however, we should rather praise the servitity as being in better taste than the callousness implied in "Amber's" views. Some there are whose lack of sensibility enables them to reconcile themselves to any injustice or insults from their husbands, the satisfaction of retorting or retaliating, and being supported at the same time, contributing their acme of matrimonial hiss. To such our last communication must have sounded "whimsical." We are loath to place "Amber" in this category,—indeed, we demur to the inference from the tener of her remarks, but must ask an explanation. Will she tell us from what code of morals she has extracted that "obedience is due to God alone?" We believe we can produce anthoritative evidence that obedience is enjoined upon wives; where its exercise consuces to happiness without escrifice of true principle, it must seem folly to deuy a hasband his prerogative in this respect; where obedience is in vain a remedy is accorded to the wife.

A woman is under no legal obligation to abide with a tyrannous husband or even one of incompatible temperament (see daily record of divorce precedings). So long, however, as she does abide with him, it behoves her to comply with one of the three requisites to which she has given assent—to "obey" him. If "Amber" will shandon her flowery, piquant style for the more laudable one of giving light upon a very important subject, we feel assured she can do much towards mitigating matrimonial infelicity.

Paula.

Paula.

Paula.

Paula.

we feel assured she can do much towards mitigating matrimonial infelicity.

Paula.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Tyestlants, Mich., Jan. 23.—I have beep very much interested in The Tribuses this winter, particularly with The Home Department, and have been intending to speak a word for several weeks, but you had so many more letters than could be published, I was afraid mine would be overlooked; but here you are with just as many, so what can I do but follow the example set by others and hope for a favorable result? Do be very gracious and forbear yet a little longer, for speak I must, and I hope you will find recem for this in some corner of The Home. I hope none of the ladies will try to get too much fashion in these columns, for I take more pleasure in trying their many good recipes found therein. I have tried several and find they can be relied on.

My husband read with some amusement the letter "Margaret's Husband "wrote "strictly confidential" to you, and we pity them both. He pittes her husband, and I pity Margaret, for where a woman plaches and scriups every way to save a few 5-cent pieces to help towards a birthday or Christmas present, and works hard to get it finished, and how every stitch shows her love for the one she is working for, and then have him jolong her over some amall defect in it, is discouraging to say the least.

Olive Green, what do you mean? Do you think that a woman (and more particularly a wife or mother) is lowering her position in her family when she tries to find the best things for her table than the times will permit! I for one like good victuals, and like to know how to cook them; yet I have plenty of time to sit down in an easy chair and read. To be sure my family is small (only myself and husband), but I find enough to do to keep me out of mischief, and am in my elements when I am making cookies, cakes, pies, or bread, that I am confident will be good,—for then I can feel that my labor is not in vain.

TRYPHEND.

feel that my labor is not in vain. TRITHEND.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I would like to suggest to young ladies, and older ladies too, if they choose, a pleasant and profitable way to spend surplus time. Organize among yourselves a "Ladies" Educational Society, "calling it by any name you may deem appropriate. Meet once a week, and let every member contribute something from her mental store to the literary menu, be it poem, story, essay, recitation, or criticism upon current literature. Accept contributions also of music and art, —of any and all things that caucate and elevate. Kind and thoughtful criticism on expression may prevail, but not to such extent as to discourage beginners. But when the "club "is once well under way, I am sure you will be able to discorn the spirit in which it should be conducted, and that you will find it of lasting benefit to yourselves, and through you to society in general. Let "Pert" and "Pet" try this recipe for ennul and report progress. Visiting among the sflicted of earth, and trying to win souls to Christ, is saways a blessed way to spend all the time that can be spared from daily labor.

country squire at dinner. Now, this was at a time when an English gentleman traveling in France reported that the Franch cobblers displayed better manners than most English peers, and it may therefore be inferred that the behavior of the fox-bunting rustic was not too edifying. When a snipe was put upon his plate, be seized it by the lear, and twisted them off before pleking the bones with his teeth. The Royal guests ant petriled; the attendants apped, wade-cycd. But the King, determined that the visitor should not be mortifier at his board, grassed his own snips in the same vigorous manner, and proceeded to dispuse of it without the aid of knife and fork. It is only a well-bred man who could protect the feelings of his guest at such a cost. Conventional politoness would have broken down. In this country the seeds of courtery spring up in very barren soil. Everybody can recali insuances of delightful manners in persons whose early life has been passed among coarse associations. But always it is use that doth breed a habit in a man. The politieness of one generation, with its occasional flaws of judgment or action, becomes the good breeding of the next, flawless and perfect. But it is perilous to permit constant lapses from one's own highest conception of courtery. As he would return a baseloute truthfulness of speech, or as he would refuse a diet of carbon who was laboring to reduce his fiesh, so the seaker after good manners must awe dright-hand failings off and left-hand defections. One cannot be habitually rude to helpers yet always polite to equals, or graceful fin public, while slouching and awkward in private, or estensibly considerate and generous, and secretly selfash and mean, or fastidious and tasteful abroad, and untily and vulgar at home. Whether we consent or not, our manners are a test and revelation of our mature. And that person whose laudable ambition it is to be thought well-bred, has the simple and certain way to success within his reach—it is to be well-bred." Mrs. Linan Douclass Boslam.

ture. And that person whose laudable ambition it is to be thought well-bred, has the simple and certain way to success within his reach—it is to be well-bred."

MR. LILLAN DUGLASS BOLLAN.

ORAHAM BREAD.

To the Estior of The Tribuse.

Mil. WAUKER, Wis., San. 25. —Those inquiring as to the modus operandi of making Graham bread, are informed by one who has had some experience in the matter, that it is only a success when made according to the rules for white. Set over night, with the same quantities of flour, water, and reast. Condensed yeast will be found most effective, it being liveler, but I cannot honestly recommend if or any wholesomer quality, bearing in mind Tyndall "On Fermentations," and the consequence of the same of the same of the same of the same in the same unpleasant knowledge derived therefrom of "Terula" and "Sponeia," in view of which, bread seems to be less the staff of life than one of its necessary evils. To facilitate cutting smoothly in the loaf, a tablespoonful of melted butter or lard may be added in place of the customary "gill of molasses" which is apt to "make a mess of it," and of all sweetened messes that one yeleped Boston brown-bread is the most offensive to a palate accustomed to bread in the grauine form.

And here I would put it to "Gretchem" whether "a quarter of a pound of raw pork chopped fine" is a fitting ingredient to introduce either into cake or the human stomach. Those who hanker after that most unnatural combination, and for whom hygienic laws are a delwelon and a sonar, are in formed that the recipe for the same originally appeared in a pamphlet setting forth the virtues of firs. Winslow's soothing singly, when it was undoubtedly a recipe in the right place, each compound being equally deleterious in its effects on the adult and infantile system.

Can any one of the many readers of The Home inform me whether there is in Chicago an agency for the sale of Prof. Horsford's Rumford yeast-powder the same in substance as his bread preparation, only in a more convenient for

milk and eait, if the child likes milk; if not, then boiled molasses or angar may be more agreeable. Good bread and sweet butter, with the juice of raw beefsteak, and sait to sop it in, may do for one article of diet. Keep the child warm, and if it goes out, wrap it up well, and do not ist it say long at time. Air your rooms well during its absence, and do not expose it to dranght. You have my entire sympathy. I would not bathe it often while it is suffering with this particular disease.

A MOTREE.

The Home about cooking all of these things. And I say if you have any gramblers in your-family diet them on bread and water, to give them something to grumble about, till they will crave what their capricious taste refused before, for grumblers will grumble, if it is their nature, before a well-set table as quick as at the plainest fare, and they are always unhappy. The true secret of being happy is, be thankful.

HASHERSH.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

Jacksonyhla, Ill., Jan. 22.—I had thought, after my last letter, to subside entirely, and be selfah enough to receive instruction from The Home without offering anything in return. But since E. O. G. wishes me to repeat my method for canning corn, I cheerfully comply. Take fresh ears of corn and drop them into bolling water a few moments, then cut from the cob, and make hot.

TOO MUCH PEPPER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The intelligent comp. made us say in our letter in your to-day's Issue "cut them (the rabbits) up and put into the boiler with two or three ounces pepper and sait." Heavens! does he want to kill folks? Our copy reade, "with two or three onions, pepper, and sait." Kindly correct before the mortafity is increased.

I see Mrs. S. gives her ideas on how to-bone a turkey. Now I have a much simpler way than that. Put on a long cloak, go over to your neighbors yard, bone your turkey and scoot.

N. B.—Dolly don't indorse this recipe.

Dolly AND I. DOLLY AND L

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Darlington, Wis., Jan. 24.—Will not some of the lady readers of The Home give different ways of cooking oatmeal? and I also desire to know if corn-meal johnny cakes can be made without sour milk. Yours, truly,

BOILED GUSTARD.

To the Enter of The Tribune.

Springerial, III., Jan. 23.—Will "Beatrice" please tell us how she makes that nice boiled custard for her steamed apples? Also, can some one give a way to brighten copper? and oblige The lengant.

FOR "GERTHUDE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Please say to "Gertrade" that she will find the recipe she desires in the Mattoon Post-Office. You have already published it twice. And oblige

AUNT LUCY.

THOUGHTFUL. " CHAT" ON DECATUR MERCHANTS.

To the Estior of The Tribune.

DECATUR. Jan. 23.—Did you ever visit Decatur?
If not, perhaps a short description of the city would not come amiss. Thinking of this one day, I said, "I'll go out and see what there is to tell you shout." So out I went, and made the follow-I said, "I'll go out and see what there is to tell you about." So out I went, and made the following discoveries: In some respects it is like Chicago, for here, as there, trees grow and waters run, the sun shines the roin moistens the earth, flowers bloom, die, and are buried in the snows of winter, the Angel of Life fills the vacant places, and the Angel of Death empties the full ones, and men smile upon helpless infancy and stand awe-struck by the bed of death, and, in fact, life flows on here as elsewhere, and butchers, bakers, and grocers are smiling and bland. Our city is graced by churches, and adorned by a jail and a calaboose. The jail is a fine stone building, the cells comfortable, the fare good, and the location aristocratic, and, taking it all together, it's quite an agreeable place to spend the winter if one wishes to economize during these hard times. I'm not speaking from experience, but only from hearsay. And there is one thing about it that is the queerest, oddest, strangest, most astounding thing you ever heard or, and it is this: The jail is always well filled, and the churches are not. Isn't it singular? We have a handsome park, beautified by a fountain: a large public library, well patronized; a street railway (almost finished) from the depot to Imboden's Springs, —a distance of two miles, and then there are the springs, three in number, shaded by majestic trees, and surrounded by velvet

door. I promise, " and then
T bell you if was a terrible ofth
delicate susceptibilities but I pa
umphantly, and prevented bloos
the young man down; but I an at
forth at any moment, and if
heaven pity the merchants! W
death in the siz, and a vision of
the conclusion I and a processing

don't reduce her, nothing ever will; and vise her to take a seat upon a barrel e glycerine and play "Yankee Doodie" on

thance!"
That must be a true story, for the seen the parallel of it, of the round humaning to the cost of something that

heard from the lips of a mother by a one child, always delicate, had bee she did all the sick-nursing. At let pale face made no response to her as strations; and it was at last said in sit here, "said she, "and I look down and baby is not there; and them I when the said in the said she is not there; and them I world."

Bachelor-uncles, and tough old fe no fear of being caught by hands who quix and banter their friends certainly exhibit a most contradless ment for the youngster are hold." A hapy is a great civili-teacher, a blessed peacemaker, at of all preachers, drawing hearts were sinking their roots very an anattefying earth.

What the leaves are to the fores.
With light and air for food.
Ere their sweet and tender judges
Have been hardened into wood-"That to the world are children;
Through then it feels the close
Of a brighter and suppler elimate
Than reaches the trunks below

Do young parents und

he would have his carry man shanghal; he kept that warfa shanghal; he kept that warfareve has back beautifully by fewith a pint of oniona, chopped with a pint of oniona, chopped want to mit his noulties insput it on top of his head ever a night-cap to keep it from put it on top of his head ever a night-cap to keep it from the his back. The rejuste the scalp and de when you try a case in court, or are preaching, you need no what he night before. Try the let us know the result. You we home, I know, whiles you are am so glad you have been brouthe need of a Home recipe. Of that ollious old gentleman, long; but I den't know; he as peof the upper hand of him might soothe him for a little weight fedior, if you will set this apt won't trouble you again soon.

Editor, if you will set this up. won't trouble you again soon.

Now to Make A Circ. To the 25th of the 25th of 7 t

ANUME YOUR CENTRAL PROBLEM STATES AND AN ANUME YOUR CENTRAL PROBLEM STATES AND ANUME YOUR CENTRAL PROBLEM STATES AND ANUME ANU making case without eggs?

To the Estion of The Theorem of T

GENERA ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2
Polly Snooks" for her dong
tried it and found it exceller
for any better. I wish some
I recipe for soft icing, also 1 recipe for soft icing, also three weeks ago some one diples, but I was just as wise be I have atways known that we milk in them. Why can't ye pileit, ladies? some of you or that Mr. Devil is a villa It is rather late now, but I fe some one (I forget who) of from the "pucker snatches," and it is all owing to the few neighbors that I live, being to-day. A word to "I You poor, bothered soul! wh dition you are in, aren't y mas gift. I tacked it arains convenient spot I could find, patience of Job, the result. admired it, said it was the wed for many a day, a staffing it with old pasciative (?) animals men am sure that "Kaween." wagreeable companions to the wons of our "better halves." band, Kaween; none other treat you so rudely. To "L I know of nothing cheaper to apples. You can eat them water for dinner, and swell u

To a dove pattern. Can't so as to how and where we can of the control of the cont

which has been tested, and, if he applies it properly, will prove a success. Once we were the happy possesser of a fine old buff Cochin China rooster; he would have his daily gath with our neighbor's shangini; he kept tinst warfare up until he didn't leve a handful of feathers. left. I brought the feathers back beautifully by feeding him every day with a pint of oniona, chopped fine, with six tablespoonsful of red pepper added. Now M. H. don't want to nut his poultice inside of him; he must put it on top of his head every night; he can warran infinite the scalp and draw the chills from his back. The red pepper will irriste the scalp and draw the hair up. Then you try a case in court, or see your patients, or are preaching, you need not feel you have lost your digit; by having an onion poultice on your lead the night before. Try this one month; then left will you have been brought to see and feel the need of a Home recipe. We will have hopes of that ollions old gentleman, Mr. Times, before long, but I don't know; he is pretty far gone; bliefs of the upper hand of him. An onion poulties sight soothe him for a little while. Leave the red pepper out; he is already irritated enough. Mr. Editor, if you will set this up for M. H's benefit, I won't trouble you again soon. Jake's Wirz.

ROW TO MAKE A CHEERIFUL HOME.

ROW TO MAKE A CHEERIFUL HOME.

**THINDURS, and I find in the Saturday supplement's good many interesting letters. John (that's my hasband) staid at home and watched baby while I went to meeting Sunday evening. It was a real treat to me. We don't have any gir! to leave her with, so I don't care to go very often. The lecture was on the life and character of the Araba, and the preacher said that the Araba kept their wives in absencent. I talked the matter over with John when I got home, and told him I didn't believe it, for when I was a school-girl and studied geography I remember it said that the Araba were mostly wandering tribes who lived in tents, and of course they could not have beseements; but J

rue story.—for the writer has it.—of the young husband do it or something that hay about useful and she or amountal for ween them, the mother and the working young husband had to get the article on the working young husband had to get the article of face and arrings relaxed simultaneous.

laid in the grave. 'I look down on my lap, then I remember he le

th old fellows who have y handsome faces, and friends who marry, do

your income.

AMUSE YOUR CHILDREN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Are we not, as mothers, apt to think that when we prepare sufficient food and clothing for our children that we have done all that can be required of us in the home circle? I, for one, think that to make home altogether pleasant to them we must assist in their amusement. I find that when I devote my evenings to needle-work, or my book, that my 9-year-old boy (my baby) becomes restless, and wishes to visit his boy friends, thinks the evening long, still feels unwilling to retire to his "little bunk," and is altogether unhappy. My remedy for this is to play a few games with him, seem interested in his play; in other words be a companion to him. How quickly the frown of discontent will vanish, and a bright smile fight up the countenance. Try this, friends; provide plenty of games; do not be afraid of cards, and I believe that you will be pleased with the result.

Will Barsh, of Sycamore, give her recipe for

"VINDEX" TO "WINNE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 24—As a constant reader of The Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 24—As a constant reader of The Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 24—As a constant reader of The Tribune.

The Index of The Ind

SEVERAL THINGS MENTIONED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—Many thanks to "Polly Snooks" for her doughnut recipe. I have tried it and found it excellent. I dough nut wish for any better. I wish some one would give a No.

1 recipe for soft icing, also squash pies. Two or
three weeks ago some one did give a recipe for the
pies, but I was just as wise before I read it as after.

I have always known that we put eggs, sugar, and
milk in them. Why can't you be a little more exlight betweenene of you hander wonderfully. milk in them. Why can't you be a little more explicit, ladies? some of you blunder wonderfully, or that Mr. Devil is a villain of the despest dye. It is rather late now, but I feel I must congratulate some ons (I forget who) on her narrow escape from the "pucker snatches." I had 'em once bad, and it is all owing to the great kindness of a few neighbors that I live, move, and have my being to-day. A word to "Margaret's Husband": You poor, bothered soul! what a puckered-up condition you are in, aren't you? Is there not any way, either by steam or deg power, that you can give full play to your body and vent to your pentup feelings? I think Margaret and myself are

the engineers of the control of the

other meets on high out in infancy, in, for pains and fears, the watchful sight, own all her tears, at of deligat?"

the Creator has given no beby, ded other work, perhaps, to whe die early leaving their and how good it is that the red ow eace it more than America—are so often foctor-lidren, giving them homes, g. Blessings be on them, as tehing ever more and more to One.—like whom there is "Suffer the little ones to bid them not."

Ex's WORK.

In of The Tribune.

Va., Jan. 22.—I try to rethe Commiscient Eye is upon the them of the commiscient Eye is upon the fact of the present in the "Indied with pleasure the first I have seen since I call the side." Providence, as I remy lot for the present in the first I have seen since I on the first I have seen since I on the first I have seen since I on the letters, but must done by under the I was interested in her letters, but must be subscribers have reason, it may be interest them. I think I that health, with the blesspends in a great measure to on the preparation and may give some of my examination for programmes for the her my stepmother's,—so, though slow to accompany "for all a souther's,—so, though slow to accompany "for all a souther's, was only in for all a souther's,—so, though slow to accompany "for all a souther's, was considered a kind of it is, the good clothing for in order, dinner from what ovided for Sunday, means to make as little Wedneday, ironing, fair for washing; if not dithat, in a measure, resting to hast over Sunday in the sense of the sure of the vogue generally out out at home generally out out at home generally out out at home generally at out at home decided in the measure of the sure of

To the Battor of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—I have been a constant reader of The Thubune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—I have been a constant reader of The Thubune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—I have been a constant reader of The Thubune. For some time, and have becomes so interested in The Home that I feel impelled to help some of the distressed correspondents out of their troubles. First, let me state that I am not the author of "The Jericho Roud" or "The Woman-Hister." So much for the intellectual ones seeking knowledge. Now to the "balds heads." I would say that out on the Plains there is a tribe called Sloux, eminently qualified to remove tar from the scalp. Don't mention it, bait we have a b. in our family, and we use a wire brush, which is apt to trritate the temper quite as much as the scalp, but we think we have a b. in our family, and we use a wire brush, which is apt to trritate the temper quite as much as the scalp, but we think we can see a little fazz. Now I would like to know whether, or no any one can inform me of a remedy for a node which, from long trying "to scar above the steam of a coffee-pot," has become "tip-titled like the petals of a flower." We don't wish to stop scaring; neither do we wish our nose spolled. Will "Olive Green" be kind enough to send a remedy "Arnes H." wishes to know if any of The Home ladies have tried Lesmon's aniline dyes. I have not, but would like to have Margaret's Husband try them on his skin, as they closely resemble red fannel after it has been washed, and I think the difference between shirt and drawers would be less apparent. Try it.

Miss I, GANDER.

To the Battor of The Tribune.

Cancaso, Jan. 24.—And now to that dove. For my part, I think it high time that some one sent the directions, which have been asked for three different times. The doves are made in this way: Cover with canton flannel, and stuff with a little cotton. For the eyes, take beads; make a small bill with black sealing-wax. Then, with coarse black thread, beginning one or one and a

WILLING TO LEARN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Still another comes and knocks at the Household door, craving admittance. I am an inexperienced housekeeper, and have been amused and instructed in some ways by reading this part of the paper. Now, ladies, I crave pardon, but I should like to learn how to do some of the common things. I can make cake; have more recipes; than I want now; but how shall I make pie-crust how shell I get tid of mice? how shall I brighten an old zinc? and what is there you can get for a small family except meat and potatoes? for I get very tired of the same things, and, not having much to do with, would like your help. Some one says, "Use your common sense,"—which I have, and now would like some one to send me a little of her common sense. And still, ladies, I do think of something beside the kitchen, do indeed aspire to rhymes—dare not call it poetry,—only for my own amusement. I am a stranger, and so rather lonely. What shall I do these long winter ovenings, when I wish to keep my brothers with me as much as I can? We play cards,—now don't be shocked,—but I would like something better than this, and that will amuse and instruct them.

Cousin Clama.

course. Cureaco, but I would have something bester than this, and that will amuse and instruct them.

Course. Clara.

Course. Clara.

Course. Clara.

Course. Clara.

Course. Clara.

To the Evitor of The Tribune.

Cureaco, Jan. 25.—To Agnes H. would say that a glass of milk drank after eating onlone, or drank when eating them, will prevent the breath from amelling bad.

For S. A. H.: A very pretty baby carriage afghan is made from one yard of Turkish toweling hemmed. Then take four ounces of zephys.—blue is pretty; make into bails; sew on in squares of about two or two and a half inches between; then steam. All-zephyr ones are prettiest, either crocheted in stripes or by commencing with one stitch, increase to affeen; then crochet eighteen thinks with affeen stitches; then narrow down to one stitch. These are to be knit Afghan stitch—seal-brown and blue or clouded green.

I think "Ohst" must have been "critic" in a teachers' institute to be so witty.

An over true saying by Bacon is: "Not so much what a person reads as what he remembers, that makes one learned. Not so much what one sate as what he digests that makes him fat."

Would also like the cross for Bible mark.

Am glad music has been taken on board.

Chusts.

Am giad music has been taken on board.

CRUSTS.

HOW TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—I have an excellent recipe for cleaning light kid gloves: Buy one quart of gaseline at a lamp-store, for 5 cents.—a druggist would ask 20 cents for the same quantity. It will clean four pairs beautifully. Pour a small part, say an eighth, into a dry wash-bowl, put in one glove, and wash immediately, just as though it were a solied handkerchief, being careful to rub harder on the most soiled spots; rinse in clean gusoline; squeeze out (not wring), and in ten minutes they will be dry. To remove the offensive oder. I slees them fore a short time on the furness.

back on you." I was afflicted in the same way once, and know how it is myself. The only advice I can give you is to set some one else to enterlain you, antil then you'll have to rave to yourself. Bad advice, I've no doubt, but such as I have give I unto thee. What do you think of George Ellot! My private opinion publicly expressed is, that she gets more credit than she deserve. Who would care to read certain portions of "Adam Bede" (and other books of her's) before "somebody else brother"? Not I. Talk of morals. If we were to accept some of her morals as a standard, we would be as demonalized a set of girs in ever breathed. (Whew! now, I'll catch it.) To me Gwendolen is insipld. Will "Glive Green" inform me is what manner I am to be benefited by reading "Daniel Deronda"!

Sty. "Pert." let's you and I set up a correspondence on our own responsibility, then we will not have to trouble or worry the "O. G.'s". It will be lots of fun; you write to me first, and tell me about yourself. You will have a fair chance to convert a poor heathen to your faith iff you have sany. Box 220 will find in you a welcome visitor.

In answer to "Mrs. S. A. H.," the loveliest african I ever saw was crocheted in afgian stitch of scarlet zephyr; in the centre, a horse was worked to others. On each of the four sides was worked two stripes, apple-blossoms, roses, etc. There were 250 ounces of double zephyr in it; it took only two months to darn in the figures.

Mr. Editor, "allow me to express my tendency to be leve that your kindness. to say the least of it.

The color to develop the control to the county of the color of the col

My wife has scraped the flour-barrel, And shook the meal-sack o'er and o'er; But wheaten loaves and johnnycake Upon our table come no more.

Our sugar, tea, and coffee chests Were emptied days and days ago, And, but for faithful brindle Boss, Our drink from crystal streams would flow. I tell von, Jones, that lot of beans, Those shoats, and that last crop of hay, To wife, and me, and our four boys, Are health and blessing every day.

We all sit 'round the kitchen-fire, Contented with our kindly lot; And, while we pray for poorer folks, There's love and joy within our cot.

But bless me, my dear neighbor John, I'm talking all about my own,— Forgetting, in my gratitude, That Earth with bitterness is sown. Forgive my thoughtless that, dear friend— My grateful heart its thanks must tell. I ne'er should speak of "times as hard," For I am doing very well.

I heard your beans were getting low, And you with all those mouths to feed! Your Johnny told my little Sam That food was very scarce indeed.

Now, you just find your largest each, And come to us this very day; We'll gladly ill it to the top, Nor ever think of taking pay.

The boys just now are snaring game, And they'd not mind a quall or two To our old friend and neighbor, Jones; They're always glad some good to do.

So come along and share our wealth—
Don't hesitate, my friend—you must;
If friend or foe of yours had need,
You'd freely give your only crust.
Nu.ss, Mich.

A Cure for Baldness.

Persons afflicted with baldness will be giad to hear that a luxuriant growth of hair may be produced by a very simple process, described by a British Consul at a Russian port, in his communical report in the summer of 1878 high

in his scanty locks, and after three months of lamp-trimming experience his habit procured for him a much finer head of glossy black hair than he ever possessed before. Struck by this remarkable occurrence, the Consul tried the remedy on two retriever spaniels that had become suddenly bald, with wonderful success. His experience, therefore, induced him to suggest it to the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above stated, and, while it stayed the spread of the dhesuse among animals in the same shed and stables, it effected a quick and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American quality, rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all, except in the case of horses' talls and manes, when more applications may be requisite.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Bar away on drowey pools reposing.
Folded lilles touch the water's edge;
There, with bush and sandow, night is closing;
Brown birds nestle low within the sedge.
Hear the sea-waves mosn and sob,
Snow-fakes whit, and wind-gusts throb;
But my baby iles closely to me press;
Sleep, my baby, ah, my baby, rest;
Sweet, my baby, rest.

Par away in inland forcets dusky,
Nuts fall stilly on the mossy sod;
Ripened berries breathe out fragrance musky
Dreaming squirrels idly wink and nod;
Here the crested breakers dash,
Sea-birds scream and storm-winds clash;
But my babe lies warm upon my breast:
Steep, my baby; ah, my baby, rest;
Sweet, my baby, rest.
Scribner for February.

MR. MIDDLERIB'S MISTAKE.

MR. MIDDLERIB'S MISTAKE.

Burlington Busheys.

Day before yesterday, Master Middlerib, with a boy's long foresight, got tired of his sled and began to think of the long summer days that were coming, when he would go fishing. And thinking of these things, he got out his fishing-pole and examined it, and after fooling around with it for a while, he leaned it up against the wood-shed, and run out in the street to chase after a runaway sleigh, and never thought of it again. After supper Mr. Middlerib went out to lock up the wood-shed, remarking that it was a stinging night, and he wouldn't blame any man for keeping warm if he could find a wood-shed open. In a few moments the family, gathered around the fire in the cozy sitting-room, heard Mr. Middlerib struggling into the kitchen-door, evidently in a state of great excitement.

"By George, boys," they heard him say, in tones of suppressed agitation, "it beats anything I ever saw."

And then there was a great rattling and sculfing of feet.

"By dad!" exclaimed Mr. Middlerib, "this beats my time: this just walks away with any of the old settlers' stories, this does."

And then there was a great rattling and sculfing, and the kitchen door was kicked back by a very excited foot.

"Well, sir," they heard Mr. Middlerib, "this wouldn't. It beats the snakes. I never—"

Here curiosity impelled the family toward the kitchen.

"What is it!" inquired Mrs. Middlerib.

"What is it! Bring alight quick. Most wonderful thing I ever heard of. Clothes-line's frozen so stiff that when I ran against it I broke a piece stateen feet long right out of it, square as a lath, and it unapped in two again about the middle. Can't get it in the door hardly, it's so stiff. By jocks, I never heard of such's thing before. There's a—"

And then the lamp filumined the scene and disclosed Mr. Middlerib, his 'countenance all aglow and his hands nervous with excitement, struggling with the pieces of Master Middlerib's fishing-rod. The tableau was greeted with loud and long-continued applause, and the la

COLORS. (Translated from the German of M. Hesse by Loams.)
As lately I was busily engaged blowing soapbubbles with a clay pipe, for the amusement of a little girl, and drawing her attention to the
beautiful play of colors, it occurred to me, in connection with this little circumstance, that there might indeed be many older persons who are accustomed to regard such effects from the

same point of view as did this little child. Schiller has said, "There is often lofty thought in childish play," and so I will say a few words which may attach more interest to this subject. It is a well-known fact that all objects are of Oracle. I think it must be real nice, and as I do not take to play each avery mach myself think I would like to understand it perfectly. Evorus.

"ONLY A CHEL."

To the Etitor of The Tribuna.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 23.— 'Mrs. C. C. M.," I read an article the other day about how 'to remove black speeks, grdss, or fleshworms." They are not worms, as they are supposed to be by some but are occasioned by washing with warm water and friend properties and severe friction with a towel, and then applying a little of the following preparation: Liquor of potassa, I ounce; cologne, 2 ounces; white brandy, a ounces. The warm water and frictions are some similar of the bring of the first of the following preparation: Liquor of potassa, I ounce; cologne, 2 ounces; white brandy, a ounces. The warm water and frictions are some simes sufficient.

"Pert." I am a Mattoon girl, —and don't you live on Wabsah street:

Will some one please recommend some alee new Will some one please recommend some alee new along time, but being 'only a girl, "felt ratice diffident about it, as I knew of no recipes but what have been offered.

NOTES.

TO HONE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Tribura has received a letter for "White Dove" inclosing a pattern for a pin-cushion. If "White Dove" will send her address it will be malled to inclose the second page of her manuscript, and we cannot supply the "'break."

Only Green's "letter is comitted because the falled to inclose the second page of her manuscript, and we cannot supply the "'break."

Contributors will please write on only one sides of the sheet of page.

PLENTY AND TO SPARE.

Hard times for poor folks, neighbor Jones, — Hard work to live on little means; And then depend on pork and beafs.

My wife has scraped the Bour-barrel, And shook the meal-anck o'er and o'er;

HARMONY OF FIGURES.

To the Zellor of The Tribuna.

HARMONY OF FIGURES.

To the Zellor of The Tribuna.

HARMONY OF FIGURES.

To the Zellor of The Tribuna.

HARMONY OF FIGURES.

purely optical effect.

HARMONY OF FIGURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MASON CITT, Ill., Jan. 21.—I notice in your issue of Friday an article from the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, speaking of the singular harmony of figures. The Sun has made two or three very great mistakes in its representations. One is in multiplying 123,456,789 by 45, and having for a quotient 5,555,555,505, when at the same time it only gives us a quotient of 4,444,444,445 by multiplying 187,554,821 by the same multiplier, 45. This is bad calculating, for the latter result should be nearly four times the first. Also, the same multiplied by 54 it has given as 6,666,606,606. And this, with all the other results of its various multiplications, are not more wonderful than a few I will give below upon the same digits: 123,456,789 multiplied by 36 gives 4,55,444,404; also, 97,554,321 multiplied by 36 gives 35,555,555,556; and the same number multiplied by 9 gives us 1,121,111,101, and 978,554,321 multiplied by 9 gives as 1,121,111,101, and 978,554,321 multiplied by 9 gives as 1,121,111,101, and 978,554,321 multiplied by 9 gives as 1,122,111,101, and 978,554,321 multiplied by 9 gives 8,888,889. These might be counted as a few only of the very many of just such results.

LLEWELLYS HENDRY.

MASTERING VICIOUS HORSES.

Saa Francisco Caronicle.

Testerday afternoon an exhibition was given at the corner of Ninth and Howard streets, of a new and very simple method of taming vicious horses, which is claimed to be superior to any in use. The first trial was with a kicking or bucking mare which, her owner says, has allowed no rider on her back for five years. She became tame and gentle in as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which this result was accomplished consists of a piece of light rope, which is passed around the front jaw of the mare, just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth, and then secured back of her neck. It is claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a bucking horse after receiving this treatment a few times will abandon his victous ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse can be shod. It con-

It is absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the trial resterday a horse which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate upon him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

while secured in the manner described.

THE TALMUD.

Sorthwer's inspects.

Jews, Protestants, and Romanists all agree in receiving as canonical the books of our Old Testament. But as the Romanists would add to these the specryphal books, so the Jews insist on adding their oral law. They say that when the written law was given to Moses, inscribed on two tables of stone, God also gave another and verbal law explanatory of the first, which he was commanded not to commit to writing, but to deliver down by oral tradition. When Moses came down from the mount, they tell us that he first repeated this oral law to Aaron and his sons, and then to the seventy, and finally to all the people, each of whom was obliged to repeat it in his hearing to insure its correct remembrance. Just before his death, they say, he spent a month and six days in repeating it to them again; and then, they assert, he committed it in a special manner to Joshua, through whom it was imparted to Phineas, and as on through the long line of prophets, and afterward of teachers, down to the time of Judah the Holy, who lived in the second century, by whom it was committed to writing lest it should be lost. This work, consisting of six books, is the famous Mislana of the Jews, which, with its Gemara, or commentaries, constitutes their celebrated Talmud.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

There seems at last a reasonable probability that Cleopatra's Needle, which was given by Mehemet All to the British Government, and which has remained so long on the shore at Alexandria, will, before many months are over, be set up in London. An engineer, who has devoted much attention to the subject, says that by carefully swaithing the monolith in a kind of sacking and covering it with wood in a rounded shape, it could be rolled into a barge and then towed to the Thames. Once there, however, the still further and greater difficulty of erecting it has to be encountered. The erection of the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, coat £20,000; and it is the enormous expense involved in dealing with this still larger and more interesting monolith which has hither to deterred the British Government from attempting the enterprise. The engineer, whose plan is now to be tried, maintains, however, that the work can be done, and the obelisk put up safely in the place to be provided for it at the end of Northumberland avenue, at a cost of a past age, gentleman has an any duel.

A TABLEAU.

Boston Sourcetay Eventag Gassete.

A certain society lady living not a thousand miles from Mariborough street, and whom we call Mrs. A, for short, met with a rather startling adventure. It was 11 o'clock of the night, and her husband was at his club. Being sleepless and restless, and the servants having gone to bed, she thought she would go down-stains and get a book from the library and read herself to sleep. The gas was turned down to the merest flicker, and as Mrs. A. groped her way along she fancied she hard whispers in the dining-room. Leaning over the banisters, she peered in that direction, and saw—her beloved husband comfortably scated with his arm about the slim waist of her maid! A very effective tableau shortly resulted, and now that maid is likely to be without a wife.

QUIZ.

The quizzing-glass, of which we read so much and so often in authors of the last century, was not, as is commonly supposed, an eve-glass, but a little mirror about the size of a single eyeglass, by means of which a person studied the face or dress of a lady over his shoulder while slowly walking away from her. The origin of the word 'quiz' is itself curious. A theatrical manager in London made a wager that he would invent a word of no meaning that should be the talk of the town. He caused this abourd combination of four letters to be chalked or posted all over the city during the night. Of course everybody wondered what it meant—and so it came into the English language. At first every hoax was called a "quiz." but now its meaning its restricted to some little "sell" or trick.

SLEIGHING WINTER-NIGHTS. A TABLEAU.

Boston Saturday Evening 6

With jokes and merry laughter, Gliding o'er the snow, Sitting close to Polly, To keep her warm, you know! Bells keep up a jingling On their winged flight: Blees me, this is pleasant, Sleighing winter-nights.

Dashing o'er the country,
Horses on the ''go, ''
Passing gals and fellows
Trudging through the snow;
How wicked are their glances,
Just ont of envious spite,
Because they aren't sleighing
On this winter's night.

Whispering soft nothings
Into Polly's ear,
Till her heart is beating
So loud that I can near.
Polly now is blushing!
How charming is the sight!
Oh! who wouldn't go a
Sleighing winter-nights?

Love must be contagious,
For, bless me, 'neath my vest
I feel a something thumping,
And 'twill not be at rest.
Oh! what if Polly hears it?
"Tis like the little sprite
To know how very pleasant 'tis,
A sleighing winter-nights.

Dear me, how very chilly
Is the wind that doesn't blow;
She must sit very close to me,
Else she'd take cold, you know.
How timid her sweet glances—
Why do I tremble so?
I don't think she would harm me—
What if she'd kiss me, though?

What if she'd kiss me, though?

Her lips are cold, I know it,
And I daren t do it—no.
Though—"Now, 'pon honor, Polly,
I meant to take but two."
See how her lips are porting—
"Twould tempt the world at sight:
O thunder! ain't if pleasant
A sleighing winter nights?

The meon is disappearing,
The time to turn has come,
And, O pshaw! it is provoking
That we're so soon at home.
The hours seem but minutes
In their onward dight,
When a fellow's sleighing
With his Poll at night.

When a fellow's sleighting
With his Poll at night.

Again her lips are chilly;
One kiss, and more, I hook,
And then, my conscience troubling,
I give back all I took.
Who can withstand such glances,
So full of loving lignt?
Oh! how I wish all winter
Was one grand sleighting night!
Carbert Janes.

Changes in the British House of Commons.
Pall. Mall Gaustie, Jan. 5.

The net result of the changes which have taken place in the House of Commons during the past year has been to diminish the Government majority by five seats, counting ten votes upon a division. Thirty-two elections have been held since the lest of January, 1876, and have resulted in the return of twenty Conservatives and twelve Liberals (including Home-Rulers), in the room of twenty-five Conservatives and seven Liberals. At the beginning of the year aix seats were vacunt,—namely, Leominster, Huntingdon, East Suffolk, Dorset-shire, and hydroghting,—and they had all been held by Conservatives.

Huntingdon there was no contest, and Lord Henry Thyme was re-elected for South Wilts, uporf taking office, without opposition. Conservatives were also re-elected in East Suffolk, Dorsetahire, and North Shropshire,—and interpretatives were also re-elected for South Wilts, uporf taking office, without opposition. Conservatives were also re-elected for Bast Suffolk, Dorsetahire, and North Shropshire, but at Leominster the Liberal candidate had a large majority. The next seat guined by the Liberal

ROYAL BAKENG POWDER.

FIGHTING FITZGERALD.

wen in the preliminaries, for the original remark of Martin causing the duel strongly surgested knowledge or belief as to the fraudulently concealed armor. They had advanced only two paces each, when Fitzgerald anddenly fired, and, for the first time, missed his man, his bullet, however, carrying away a portion of Martin's shirt ruffle. The arrangement was that when either had fired he was to stop and receive the fire of his opponent. There were twenty-six paces left between them, and Richard Martin slowly advanced, and when within only four paces fired point blank at the very heart of Fitzgerald, who stood erect, smiling, and tunburt. Martin instantly reversed his pistol, seized the barrel, and, rushing upon Fitzgerald, indicted a terrible blow before the seconds could interfere, and as quickly tore open the embroidered shirt of his prostrate foe, disclosing to the eyes of all the concealed bullet-proof coat of mail—close steel chain or ring armor, fined with a wadded inner coat, impervious to buillet, sword, or dagger.

After the duel, and in consequence of it, came in the fashion of fighting naked to the waist.

Fitzgerald died almost instantly. Richard Martin was tried for murder and acquitted by acclamation, not only by the jury, but by all Ireland, England, and Europe, who salued him as a public benefactor.

George, THE COUNT JOANNES.

THE MURDEROUS P. C.

Of all mean inventions of modern days—
And one for which "Uncle Samuels" pays—
Is a sombre, sallow, cadavirous card.
That's sometimes tased as a dan; and it's hard
For a chap living on Blank Avenue
To get one of them from—how well he knows who
Written in terms more emphatic than nice:
"Bill for that has set of clothes;" and the price
in bold, round figures set down, with the word,
"Mister Blank, you must pay this bill the third
Of next month, or I'll have you arrested
For swindling. My money is invested
In regular tailors' stock; and such goods
You never purchased while in your back-woods
Home." The last straw that broke the camel's
back
Finished poor Blank; and, ere snother dawn,
And wretched face, that foated on the tide,
And on a smaller object at its side.

The jury's verdict was,—it seemed quite hard,—

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING R.

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from incredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The gausine can be had only in tim cans, and its for each by the best grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot obtain it, wend 60 cents for 1 h., or Scients for 1/1 b., direct to Royal Baking Fowder Co., New York, and you will receive it by return mail. Receipts and full directions for making the delicious Visuas Rolls, and the contract of the contract of the delicious visuas Rolls, and you cannot be supplied to the contract of the delicious visuas Rolls, and you cannot be supplied to the contract of the delicious visuas Rolls, and you cannot be supplied to the contract of the

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Financial Situation Steady but Dull.

New York Exchange Firmer-The Clearings \$2,500,000.

with More Activity. Provisions Again Weak, in Sympathy with Liverpool.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier,

Wheat and Corn Turn Downwards-A Small Shipping Movement.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change in the condition of the loan narket. The offerings of paper from mercantile and miscellaneous sources are smaller than is smally the case even at this season, and, if it were not for the Board of Trade demand, discount lines or for the Board of Trace terms in discount lines ould be low. But, as has been previously re-arked, the loanable resources of the banks have sen about all absorbed, in order to carry the large been about all absorbed, in order to carry the large stocks held here of grain and provisions. The re-sult is to make the financial situation dull, al-though steady, and interesting only to the bankers whose funds are earning them a handsome profit. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks tomers. On the street rates are 8 per

New York exchange was firmer, and sold be-ween banks at 50c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,500,000.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The New Jersey Mutual has been debarred from The New Jersey Mutual has been debarred from doing business in Massachusetts, by order of the Insurance Superintendent of that State. The New Jersey Superintendent has been endeavoring to make an investigation of the Company, but finds himself greatly embarrassed by the delay of its officers in making their report. The New York Superintendent, also, is after the New Jersey Mutual, and has written to the Secretary of State of New Jersey for information in respect to the Company. He cannot suspend the State agency in New York of the Company until he has the information necessary to enable him to act intelligently.

DECEMBER BULLION PRODUCT.

DECEMBER BULLION PRODUCT. The December bullion product of this country, as recorded at San Francisco, is the smallest monthly yield in six months. It amounts to \$2,-732, 514 for thirteen mines. The November yield of the same mines was \$3,554,262. The inferiority ember total is due to the diminished

Takasure Product of 1876.

The San Francisco Bulletin, in noticing the different statements recently put forth as to the treasure product of 1876, gives its verdict in favor of Mr. J. Valentine's, which put the gross yield of treasure down at \$90,875,000. If there is any correction to be made in these figures it should be orrection to be made in these figures it should be, says, to reduce them. It makes the following

...\$46, 854, 80024, 243, 7001, 791, 80010, 744, 300400, 9002, 774, 200

oes not include the overland shipments n Francisco, does not take into account the from San Francisco, does not take into account the stock brought forward from 1875, which would be stiffset by that carried over to 1877, does not cover the amounts used in the arts, and includes a sum which should be deducted to get at the actual lomestic yield, the sum namely of foreign gold and slowerite yield, the sum namely of foreign gold and slowerite yield, the sum namely of foreign gold and slowerite with the Philadelphia mint. The Bulletin thinks here figures and considerations show at least that Mr. Valentine has not underestimated the bullion

AN ENGLISH TRADE DOLLAR. AN ENGLISH TRADE DOLLAR.

Some time since we gave the particulars about the proposed coinage by Germany of a trade dollar for circulation in Asia, in competition with the American trade-dollar. A more formidable rival would be the English trade-dollar, which the English trade-dollar, which the English trade-dollar, which the English trade-dollar, which the English trade-dollar, as least to the subject has already been forwarded from Hong Keng to London. The movement is said to be supported by all the English banks and by the China agency of the Complete of English banks and by the China agency of the Complete of English banks and by the China agency of the Complete of Paris. Such a coin would be a serious rival to the American trade-dollar, as it would be within the power of the English banks to would be within the power of the English banks to make it a legal-tender at all the treaty ports in China and Japan, and to take our trade-dollar simply as bullion. It is urged that its introduction would increase English influence.

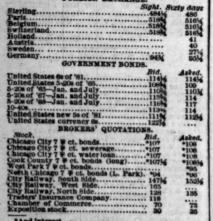
would increase English influence throughout China, and that the price above their intrinsic value at which our trade-dollars are dealt in is sufficient to make the operation profitable both to the Government and to the banks.

SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The banks and bankers at present members of the San Francisco Clearing-House are:
Bank of Brit. Columbia.
Ba

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 105%@106% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 94%@94% cents on the dollar



BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Gold opened and closed at 106%. Carrying rates, 4 per cent to flat.

D. L. & W.
A. & P. Telegraph...
Missouri Pacific.....

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sight exchange on New York 1-16@5 discount.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 515.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Rentes, 107f 30c. Frankfort, Jan. 26.—United Sta

REAL ESTATE.

Friday, Jan. 26:

OITT PROPERTY.

Washington vi, n e cor of Franklin st. s f, 20% x07 ft, dated Jan. 23.

1889 ft, with buildings dated Jan. 24.

15,000

South Port av, se cor of Webster av, w f, 25x

124 5-10 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1876.

**Surio ft, dated Jan. 24.

10 ft, dated Jan. 24.

10 ft, dated Jan. 24.

10 ft, dated Jan. 25.

1,000

Miwaskee av, 47 8-10 ft n w of Wood st. n e f, 25x 218 ft, with buildings No. 778, dated Jan. 25.

3,000 13 Decreath av, 141 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 16. Block 107 in Canajort, in Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated Jan. 25. 1,500 ft, dated Jan. 19.

Block 107 in Canalport, in Sec. 30, 38, 14, dated Jan. 25.

Twenty-second st. 1108 ft w of Prairie av. s. f. 2482100 ft, with building, dated Jan. 12.

128 ft, dated Jan. 26.

West Laize st, 50 ft w of Sheldon st, nf, 10821

128 ft, dated Jan. 26.

West VanBuren st, 75 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x

100 ft, with building, dated Jan. 26.

Fourth av. 200 d-10 ft s of Taylor st, c f, 50x

96 d-10 ft, dated Jan. 26.

Butterfield st, n w corner of Thirty-sixth st, c f, 30x

150 ft, with building, dated Jan. 26.

Butterfield st, n w corner of Thirty-sixth st, c f, 30x

150 ft, with building, dated Jan. 26.

Butterfield st, n w corner of Thirty-sixth st, c f, 30x

150 ft, 187 ft ft n of Monroe st, w f, 28x

128 Warren av, 180 ft. 100 ft. 188 ft. n ft. 25.

Warren av, 180 ft. 100 ft. 188 ft. n ft. 25.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEV

MILES OF THE GOURT-HOUSE.

Western av, 180 ft ft. of Sixty-third st, w f, 28x

124 ft, dated Jan. 3.

Swan st, 96 ft e of School st, s f, 48 ft, running to Goshen st, dated Jan. 22. 10,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipmer of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and for the corn

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	6, 143	8, 151	12,362	7,866
Wheat, bu	11,028	48, 946	2,536	14,604
Corn, bu	90, 438	68,800	34, 420	17, 278
Oats, bu	17,070	23, 140	11,708	10, 175
Rye, bu	5,037	780	800	793
Bariey, bu	18,090	20, 200	8,952	5, 289
Grass seed, lbs.	218, 462	136,986	68,888	112,933
Flaxseed, lbs .	15, 450	165, 580	132,640	47, 126
B. corn, lbs	40,000	54,000	23,650	106,992
C. meats, lbs	137, 690	426, 220		1, 229, 500
Beef, bris	1	250	375	446
Pork, bris		334	133	1,802
Lard, 1bs	44,615	203, 800	129, 533	292, 795
Tallow, lbs	14, 319	29, 210		28,000
Butter, lbs	91, 153	49,073	61,250	49,766
D. hogs, No	3, 190	2,352	3, 133	961
Cattle, No	7, 201	23, 478	1,735	2,300
Cattle, No	5, 235	4,530	2,706	2, 293
Sheep, No	3,056	2,488	202	1, 223
Hides, lbs	171,981	183,715	192,304	387, 880
Highwines, bris	105	314	60	232
Wool lbs	46, 703	17, 781	86,840	20,000
Potatoes, bu	700		****	20
Coal, tons	2,658	3,084	920	623
Hay, tons	150	110	20	. 1
Lumber, m	295	238	546	793
Shingles, m	155	80	240	259
Salt, bris	280		692	1.517
Poultry, lbs	56,785	149,906	88, 632	103,880
Poultry, coops.	4	23	00,000	100,000
Game, pkgs	18	26		
Eggs, pkgs	161	572		
Cheese, bxs	80	419	155	77
G. apples, pris.	384	410		183
Beans, bu	847		138	183

Sait, bris.

10. 1572

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. 1577

10. visions, and grain fell off in the latter part of the session, under a wide-spread desire to realize. The advices from other points were not favorable to holders of produce, though British consols were quoted lower, which fact was interpreted by some to favor the probabilities of war in the Old World. The weather was milder, but without a thaw, and the steadier temperature favored the movement of produce, but without calling out many orders for shipment. The trading was chiefly local, and had less reference to the fact that February deliveries will be in order next Thursday than might have been expected. There was comparatively little property offered for next month, the trade having worked round to the practice of squaring up deals earlier than formerly, so that most of the business is now done for more than a month ahead.

Keith Bros., 5 cases dry goods; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 sacks salt; George Stewart & Co., 100 sacks salt; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 300 sacks salt; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 313 boxes tin plate; J. S. Kirk & Co., 48 casks sods-ash; Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 165 boxes tin plate; W Manufacturing Company, 165 boxes tin plate; W. D. Mathews & Co., 1,500 bu barley. Amount of

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the aggregate, and again weak, though hogs were in light supply, and quoted firmer. The fact of large stocks here makes holders sensitive to foreign influences, and they are decidedly adverse to strength. Liverpool was quoted 6disper ewt lower on meats, and 6d on lard, and has been on the down grade for several days past. Packing is proceeding slowly, and the quality of the hogs is thought by some to indicate that there are not upany more ready for market; but it is remembered that the work of packing may be prosecuted all through the summer, and feared that present stocks may be worked off with difficulty in competition with summer product. This brings out sellers, and a good many lots were offered yesterday by parties who wished to go short, believing that the conditions are favorable to a much lower range of prices than those now unling.

Mass Fork—Was more active under fare offerings, and declined 308355 per bri. closing 30c lower than the previous evening. Sales were reported of 250 bris cash at \$16.50, 6,000 bris seller forturary at \$16.60318.50; 35,760 bris seller March at \$16.70.617.07%, and 7,500 bris seller April at \$17.00317.30. Total, 46,500 bris. The market closed dull at \$16.50 cash or seller January; \$16.7374618.50 PROVISIONS.

BREADSTUFFS,

FLOUR—Was in good demand in proportion to the offerings. The inquiry was chiefly for the better brands, which were strong, owing to the fact of a small supply, while the lower grades were rather dull, and a shade basier. We note that the shipments are largely in excess of the receipts, and dealers say that they have very little flour to sell; there is, however, more offering to arrive than heretofore. Sales were reported of 175 bris winters on private terms; 2,300 bris spring superfines at \$4.25; and 25 bris ryre flour at \$4.00. Total, 2,600 bris. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.7568.50; medium winters, \$7.7568.50; medium winters, \$0.7567.50; low grade do, \$6.0086.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5087.00; choice potents, \$6.0086.50; shipping extras, \$6.7866.00; choice spring extras, \$6.7866.00; choice spents, \$6.0086.50; chommon do, \$7.2567.75; spring superfines, \$4.0066.00. Rye flour, \$4.5098.80. Buckwheat do, \$7.5097.75; and old do, \$5.5095.50.

Brax—Was less quiet and steady at the recent advance. Sales were propried of 30 tons free on Midbalance—Sales were reported of 30 tons free on BREADSTUFFS.

Corning as with the control of the course at \$15.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular. The market was soon during the first half of the session, and advanced along during the first half of the session, and advanced along during the first half of the session, and advanced along during the first half of the session, and cargoes heavy. Towards noon the market turned downwards and declined 25c, closing 5c lower than the latest figures of Thursday, in spite of the steadler feeling reported from the English cities. New York was dull, as usual, ouyers holding off, and our receipts, though small, are still in excess of the shipments and the withdrawals from store for city use, giving a further increase in our stocks. The market declined onliedy because it was widely believed that certain prominent operators who have the same on the long side had sold out most of

March.

Meats-Sales 150,000 ibs seller April at 8016c.

Wheat was fairly active and 14614c lower, selling at 81,28561,2894 for March, and closing at 81,285621,2894 and closed at the inside.

Corn was in fair request and a shade easter, selling at 425c-4395 for February, 4356-4396 for March, both closing at the lastice. May sold at 401664736c and closed at 47c.

the trade having worked round to the practice of NRY YORS, Jan. 29.—Glole opened and closed at 100%, with sales at 106%. Carrying rates, 4 per cent to fast.

Silver at London, 57%d. Hers, silver hars, 52% in greenbacks, and 125 in gold. Silver of the property of the pro

Was dull and easy under larger receipts. The

A shingles on track, dry. 2.266 2.30
Shingles on track, greun. 2.266 2.30
Shingles on track, greun. 2.106 2.30
Pickets, and the shingles of th

dressed. 0211c; ducks. dressed. 860c; geese, dressed. 780c.
GASE.—Traine chickens. \$3.7504.00; quall. \$1.009
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 8; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 8; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 10; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 10; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 10; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 10; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 120 per 10; venicon saddles. 106
1. 10; wid turkeys. 10; venicon saddles. 10; venicon sad

nary coarse, 8, 70; dairy, without bays, 82,75; dairy, with bays, 83,50; Ashton dairy, per sack, 84,00.
WOOL—The demand continues moderate. Following are the quotations: Washed, fine and medium. 35:437c; do coarse, 336:336; ficece, unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 20:242; do coarse and medium, 24:622c; tub-washed, prime, 40:242c; do poor to good, 35:440c.

Ing. new the quotations: Washed, the and meditar, inc., heavy to light, allowed, an occare and meditary, inc., the print, depoted to poor to good. Supplementary to light, allowed, and the print, depoted to good. Supplementary to light, and the print, depoted to good. Supplementary to light, and the print, depoted to good. Supplementary to light, and the print, depoted to good. Supplementary to light, and the print, depoted to good. Supplementary to light, and the print, and the pri

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28-11 a. m.-Flous-No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 24s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 163 84; GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn—New, 20s 3d; old. 27s227s 3d. PROVISIONS—FORK, 60s. Lard, 51s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—2:30 p. m.—Weather fair. BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Flour—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 23s 6d. Wheat—White No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New, 23s 9ds 20s; old. 20s 6d.

Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL. Jan. 26.—Latest—COTTON—Dull and heavy; 6 15-16:26%4; sales, 2,000 bales; speculation and caport, 2,000; American, 0,000; sales of the week, 73,000, of which exporters took 2,000 and speculators took 12,000; total stock, 724,000; American, 477,000; receipts, 100; actual export, 4,000; amount affost, 301,000; American, 136,000; forwarded from ships addedited to endurers. In COM: American sales, 45,000.

BRIADSTUFFS—Dall. Wheat—Receipts for 3 days, 5,000 quarters, all American, California white wheat, 10 Sdellos 11d; do club, 11se 11s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10se 10s 10d; do winter, 10s 8de 11s. Flour—Western canal, 28 0die 25s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 26s 9d; new do, 25s 9die 25s. Oats—American, 35s dd. Canadian, 37s dd. CLOVER SEED—American, 75c 90s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 75c 90s.

PROVENDAN—Mean pork, 69s. Prime mean beef, 81s.

clear, 44s.
CHESSE—Fine American, 70s.
TALLOW-42s.
PETROLEUM—Spirits, 11s 6d; refined, 15s.
LINEED OIL—20s.
RESIN—Common, 6/4s; pale, 14s.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 6d.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—PETROLEUM—16s 6d6 17s.
LINEED OIL—20s 3d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-328 6d. ANTWEEP, Jan. 26 .- PETROLEUM-50% AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat market 1620

Baax—Firmer; Doogs 1.00.

Br. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—Cotton—Higher; midling, 12½c; low middling, 12c.

FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheast dull, weak, and lower; receipts, 3.—

Olymedium grades No. 2 red fall, 51.51 cash; 51.45½

did February; No. 3 do, 51.40%1.40% cash; 51.40½

diarch. Corn unestitled and lower; No. 2 mixed. 39.5

Dide cash; 30%c February; 41½c March: 43%c April.

Jats dull; lower to sell; 31c bid. Rye dull; 70c. Bariny

juict and unchanged.

BOSTON.
BOSTON. Jan. 20. — FLOUR—Uunchanged.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixel and yellow. @274c. Oat
teady; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 54@35c. COTTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 13c; stock, 53,787 bales; weekly net receipts, 7,703; sales, 9,800; exports to Great Britain, 9,804; to France, 3,150; to the Continent, 3,543; to the Channel, 1,684; coastwise, 3, 189.
SAVANAH, Jan. 26.—COTTON—Quiet; lower to sell;
middling, 18c; stock, 80, 645 bales; weekly not receipts,
1,063; gross, 1,063; sales, 7,700; to Great Britain,
4,535; to France, 1,502; to the Continent, 1,677; to the Channel, 1,600; coastwise, 3,458.

Monitz, Jan. 26.—Corrox—Unchanged; middling

2, c21; to France, 1,343; to the Continent, sto; com-wise, 5,482.

New ORLEANS. Jan. 26.—COTTON—Market easier; sales, 5,550 bales; good ordinary, 113/2113/c; low mid-dilus_fine_1214/c; middling, 123/c123/c; cood middling, 123/c123/c; middling fair, 133/c123/c; fair, 135/c133/c; reccipts, net, 4,505; gross, 5,211; exports to Liverpoof, 3,670; to Havre, 2,833; to Malaga, 600; stock, 263,435; week's sales, 36,000; receipts, net, 33,379; gross, 38,578; exports to Liverpool, 23,530; to Cork, 736; to Havre, 6,503; to Amsterdam, 1,693; to Malaga, 600; to Fall River, 71; to Boston, 1,308; to New York, 2,644.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

Ngw York, Jan. 20.—The print market was very active and strong. American fancy prints advanced to 8c. Cotton goods were in steady request and firm. Fruit of the Loom bleached shirtings are advanced to 11½:. Cotton hostery was in good demand. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings were in fair request.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBUEG. Pa., Jan. 26. —PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, §3. 70 at Parker's; refined unchanged.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26. —PETROLEUM—Market quiet and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 27c.

Julia Dean's Rehearsals—An Incident of Her Early Life.

Chila Logan in New York Dispates.

Her best character was that of Mrs. Oakley in "The Jealous Wife." In this she introduced a good deal of new stage business. She and herfather traveled together; one afternoon they arrivein a certain city; she had come too late for rehearsal, so she sat down before the glass and began going over a little bit of business of Mrs. Oakley, in which she was to open. It consisted of going into a hysterical fit, being much worked up after a quarrel with her husband, throwing herself into a chair, dropping her handkerchief, and exclaiming, amid sighs and tears:

"Hat ha! ha! order me a boiled chicken, ha!

worked up here'll into a chair, dropping her handkerchief, and exclaiming, amid sighs and tears:

"Ha! ha! ha! order me a boiled chicken, ha! ha!"

It was a telling point and always brought down the house.

It happened that the landlord of the hotel had a little room, the window of which overlooked Miss Dean's. He was sitting at this window when he heard the words, "Order me a boiled chicken," and mechanically started up to obey, when the strange, hysterical laugh fastened him to the window, where he watched the woman sink into a chair, drop her handkerchief, and shriek:

"Ha! ha! ha! Order me a boiled chicken; ha! hal ha!" Not merely once or twice, but fifty times, without any apparent reason for the monotomous proceeding.

"A thought struck him. Rushing to her room and finding the key on the outside, he softly turned it, and gave orders to the servants that they were not to notice the order for a boiled chicken, not to answer the bell, or to go near the room, on peril of their lives, as there was a "crazy gal inside."

Old Dean had gone out—"his custom always of an afternoon"—and usually turned up at the theatre in time to take Julia home.

When she wanted to go to dinner she found herself locked in. In vain she rang the bell; nobody came; but hunger was nothing compared to the fear that she would not be able to go to the theatre in time.

She could not understand why she had been made a prisoner. About half an hour before the rising of the curtain it chanced than old Dean went to the theatre, and not finding Julia, became alarmed, and tore off to the hotel, but he could not get into her room any more than she could get out of it. He summoned the landlord to know why she had been locked in.

"For public safety," replied the boniface; "
"she's craxy."

"For public safety," replied the boniface;

"For public safety," replied the boniface;
"she's crazy." Wy daughter gone crazy!" cried the
old man, alarmed; "what's she done to make
you think so!"
"Why she has been laughing and crying,
and ordering a boiled chicken the whole afternoon."
Old Dean immediately saw what had caused
the misaporehension. Julia was released and
hurried off to the theatre in time not to keep
the curtain down long, but so hungry, she said,
before the performance was over, she would
have given all she owned to have obtained a real
boiled chicken.

rom One to Twenty

NOT ONE HOUR

Any One Suffer with Pain RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY

Afford Instant Ease

DR. RADWAY'S

Mosile, Jas. 38.—Cottox—Unchanged; middling, layer, slock, 71,043 bales; weekly net receipta, 13,551; asies, 12,007; to frea Britain, 2,642; to France, 1,826; to the Continent, 2,000.

Galvertox, Jan. 29.—Cottox—Steady; middling, 12/5/c stock, 105,900 bales; weekly net receipta, 13,260; gross, 13,357; asies, 1,191; exports to Great Britain, 2,021; to France, 1,945; to the Continent, 913; coastwige, 5,482.

New Obles, 105,900 bales; weekly net receipta, 13,260; to France, 1,945; to the Continent, 913; coastwige, 5,482.

New Obles, 105,900 bales; weekly net receipta, 13,250; layer, 13,2

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES I have used an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and Be wels for Ten Years.

ANN ARDOR, Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. Rabvatt to others may be benefited, I make this statement. I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and the place without any benefit. It was graving at each policity that I could not have lived much longer, friend of mine induced me to try Radway's lemant had not much falsh in them, but finally after mind deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Besoivent, inch band of the Pills, and two boxes of the Radiet, we have the property of the Radiet, and two boxes of the Radiet, we wishout any spassers benefit, for the Besoivent, inch band of the Radiet, and two was bottles of the Besoivent, in the life, and two was bottles better the Pills. Before key were goine to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about a months, and during that time loss forty-five pounds. I not it look three deares bottles of the Basovish, it is not be perfectly well, and my heart is full of perfectly well, and my heart is full of principal and your wonderful medicine. I feel deeply indeed and my prayer is that it may be as much of the others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above carefficials, the person for whom I requested you to send medicine. to others as it has been to me.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, person for whom I requested you to send medicine June, 1975. The medicines above stated were lead of me, with the exception of what was sent to be you. I may say that her statement is correct when qualification. (Signed) Chemist, Ann Arton, the This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes above certificate, is, and has been for many year, who was to the control of the control o

DR. RADWAY'S THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrobla Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, he is sented in the Lungs or Stomach, thin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitisting the Finite. Chronic Rheumatism, Serofula, Giandular Branching Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, 1979 Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyngridshah, Tie Doborenx, White Swellings, Tumors, User Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Complaints, Goost, Dropery, Rickets, and Rheumann, Complaints, Consumption, Kinney, Bladder, Live Collaints, etc. PRICE, 51 PER BOTTLE. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warrend, I. I.

Read " False and True."

VOLUME X Mrs. Dr. Ot Davenport
at the Infirmary, northwee
Madison-sts., Dere Rio

A word to those efficied was think that few can be misre, and ret! am now well. I,
recall Mrs. Dr. Keck's tream
recall Consumption. A fluth TO BE

Store 116 Sout Store 120 Sout APPLY A

TO RE FOR R LAUNDER WILSO

PRICE HDKFS
DRAWERS
UNDERSHIRTS
OUPFICES - 228 State-st.; 3
Fecat; - second-st. and Wab
force-av.; 72 Rant Malisonger Laundry, State and Th WHELAN'S L is Wahash-av. Shirta, 10c; U

JOHN ALST Blue G

CONVICT Commission was Orrected and Commission was Orrected to the littles of littles of the littles of

Hershey School o Hershey Mil 83, 85 and 87 BAST and 42 SOUTI

M.H.ASPI REMOVED for Building to S Gossage's. Special attentioning the matural toeth. DENTI Great reduction in prices.
Vitalized Air and extracts tests and have experienced lis we treatment. The less artificial rooms, Nos. 18 and 19 Dore Bi DR. ANGLE, Cormerly with D. Nagmisson makes best Gum Teeth for 81.50: Silver Fillings, 75c: E tory or no charge. Office, Es ner North Clark and Kinme-st Dr. Cain's \$25 and \$30 Te a specialty. Extracting, 5 DR. W. H. H. CA

OPTICAL INST MANAHBE, OPTICIAN 图图 Pine Spectacies suited to all ciples. Opera and Pield Glascopes, Barometers, &c. STOVE IN BANKE

For all Kinds and S

A partner with from \$5,0 profitable, and legitimate had interview call at of Hoeffer. Room 7 Lakeside FINE JOB F HOLLAN GO TO JOE Ho, 119 DEAR May your Coules though